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Conference To Demand Repatriation of Boat People

HK1705072390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 May 90 pp 1, 2

[By Fiona Macmahon in Manila]

[Text] All the countries offering first asylum to Vietnamese boat people have agreed to present a united front calling for the implementation of forced repatriation from July 1. Inherent in the request from the seven regional countries, including Hong Kong, is the threat that first asylum will be abandoned if the Americans and Vietnamese do not drop their opposition. Representatives of the countries, including the Hong Kong-British delegation, met yesterday to prepare a position paper that will be presented to the steering committee meeting, attended by 30 nations. The first asylum countries hope that by acting as one on the question of mandatory repatriation, the United States will be forced to relax its stand on the issue.

Sources said the countries had agreed not to issue an explicit ultimatum that first asylum would be abandoned because they wanted the responsibility of any breakdown to lie with the U.S. However, a source said the Americans and Vietnamese would be warned in no uncertain terms that if the question of mandatory repatriation cannot be resolved there was a possibility that first asylum would be abandoned. "No country wants to say it is advocating that, but it is there. "If we say it the other way the onus of responsibility will be on the other side," the sources said.

Britain has already asked the U.S. to set up a regional centre at its own expense to hold Vietnamese boat people who are determined not to be refugees after screening in Hong Kong. It is understood the request was first made by officials from the Foreign Office but reinforced by the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, at a recent meeting in Bermuda with the U.S. President, Mr George Bush. She suggested the U.S. Government establish a holding centre within the territory under American jurisdiction, such as on the island of Guam.

The first asylum nations decided yesterday to argue that the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA), which was agreed at a meeting called by the United Nations in Geneva last year, was not being implemented in full. A relevant portion of CPA stipulates that boat people denied refugee status must accept that their only future lies in returning to Vietnam. The position paper also argues that at present the selective implementation of the CPA, while helpful in many areas, cannot be an effective overall solution to the boat people problem and that repatriation has to be enforced. The first asylum countries called for more financial support from donor countries for the implementation of the CPA.

They are aware that Washington's position is entrenched but they will argue they cannot put their case any stronger. "The Americans are courting disaster by forcing the end of first asylum and the collapse of the Comprehensive Plan of Action. "What alternative is there for the region," the source asked, adding that the first asylum countries could not continue to take the pressure from the residual build up of Vietnamese that are screened out as non-refugees.

The head of the Hong Kong-British delegation, Mr David Colvin, while refusing to give details of the position paper, said he was pleased a consensus had been achieved.

The first asylum countries will press for a full steering committee meeting to be held in Geneva in June to endorse their proposal that mandatory repatriation should be possible from July 1. Steering committee members had decided in January that this should be the date for the start of a mandatory repatriation programme but the move had been scotched at the eleventh hour by the refusal by the U.S. to comply.

The possibility of a U.S.-sponsored holding centre on Guam is expected to top the agenda at an international meeting today in Manila called to resolve the region's problem with boat people. It is understood Britain is concerned Hong Kong is carrying the burden of caring for a growing number of boat people determined not to be refugees who will not volunteer to return home. Mrs Thatcher is understood to have told Mr Bush if the U.S. continued to block mandatory repatriation then America should take responsibility for the screened out boat people. A spokesman for the Foreign Office refused to confirm whether Washington had answered the request. They are hopeful there will be some announcement at the Manila meeting by the U.S. which will help resolve the problem.

Indian Reportage on ADB 23d Annual Meeting

WA0305160690

For Indian reportage on the 23d Annual Meeting of the Asian Development Bank [ADB], see the India section of the 3 May and subsequent issues of the Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT.

Japan

Official Comments on Deregulating Interest Rates

OW1705144790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1335 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—A senior Finance Ministry official said Thursday Japan will be unable to pledge a specific timetable for deregulating interest rates at bilateral financial talks with the United States slated for May 21-22 in Tokyo. The official, speaking to reporters on condition of anonymity, said Tokyo is considering lifting regulations on interest rates as early as possible, but added that it is not an easy matter to do so.

Opposition from smaller banks is one of obstacles to an early lifting of regulations on interest rates, the official indicated. "If liberalization of interest rates goes further, small- and medium-sized financial institutions could fall into difficulties," the official said, referring to the possibility of small banks being forced to pay more for raising funds at higher interest rates.

The decontrol of interest rates in Japan is expected to be high on the agenda at the upcoming financial talks. The United States has attacked regulated interest rates as working in favor of Japanese banks which have been increasing their presence in the U.S. financial market.

The two-day meeting will be attended by officials from the Finance Ministry and the U.S. Treasury Department, with Makoto Utsumi, vice finance minister for international affairs, heading the Japanese team, and Treasury Undersecretary for International Affairs David Mulford leading the U.S. side.

NTT Picks U.S., Swedish Firms as Partners

OW1705215390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1501 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) Thursday announced the selection of 10 firms, including two U.S. and one Swedish, as partners in its next-generation digital car phone system.

Under a nondiscriminatory procurement agreement reached with the Japanese and U.S. Governments, NTT last October began inviting both Japanese and foreign telecommunications equipment firms to partcipate in the project.

The three foreign enterprises chosen are Ericsson Radio Systems A.B., a wholly owned subsidiary of Sweden's L.M. Ericsson, and Motorola Inc. and AT and T International Inc., both of the United States.

The seven other partners—all Japanese—include NEC Corp., Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd.

It is the first time that a european company will participate in an NTT next-generation telecommunications equipment development project.

NTT officials said the targeted system would cut costs and ensure high-level information security.

They said they aim to develop the new system by March 1992. (Endall) 171501 Co am001805.053 ym 17/2155z may

JSP on Issues Planned for Discussion in PRC

OW1705131490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0816 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi said Thursday he will tell Chinese leaders about his party's efforts to lift a government freeze on Japan's 810 billion yen loan package to China. Yamaguchi, who is scheduled to leave for China on Friday as head of a 10-member party delegation, was speaking to reporters accompanying him on the trip. The mission will be the JSP's first since it suspended exchanges with China in the wake of the military crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in June 1989.

The JSP secretary general said the Japanese Government must carry out its yen loan promise to the Chinese Government sincerely. Yamaguchi said Japan has not yet extended 200 billion yen in its second batch of promised loan assistance to China. It has also failed to honor an undertaking to give 810 billion yen in a third loan package to the country.

In a reference to Japan's conduct in Asia before and during World War II, Yamaguchi said he will tell Chinese leaders about the JSP's efforts to adopt a Diet resolution which would offer an apology and assume responsibility for the war.

Yamaguchi also said he will ask Chinese leaders to help the main Japanese opposition party sponsor a symposium this fall aimed at promoting dialogue and relations of trust among Asian countries.

Yamaguchi and nine other JSP members will visit Beijing, Xian and Shanghai for eight days. They will meet Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin on Sunday.

No Comments on Future ROK-Japanese Relations

OW1705145890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and South Korean President No Tae-u are expected to discuss the possibility of forming an economic bloc linking Japan and the newly industrialized economies (NIES) of Asia at their summit meeting next week, sources said Thursday.

No hinted at the idea during a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on April 30, the sources said. He reportedly told Nakayama the center of the world would shift to Asia in the 21st century and that

Japan and South Korea should establish a relationship the two countries can be proud to show the rest of the world.

Nakayama responded positively to No and said he would consider what cooperation Japan can give.

The sources said Kaifu is expected to give Japan's full backing to bring a ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (APEC) to Seoul next year.

Apology to ROK To Be Based on 1965 Communique

OW1805144090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1412 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday that apologies for Japan's past colonization of Korea, which Tokyo plans to offer during South Korean President No Tae-u's visit next week will be based on Japan's "fundamental feeling of regret and remorse" as conveyed in a 1965 treaty which normalized relations between Tokyo and Seoul.

"I think our feelings of apology and regret to Koreans have been already confirmed in 1965 when we concluded a treaty with the Republic of Korea," said spokesman Taizo Watanabe in a meeting with foreign correspondents. "If a lack of expression of those feelings is an impediment for further promotion of cooperation between our two countries, we should keep expressing them," he said.

Watanabe's remarks came amid South Korean calls on Japan to issue a more clearcut and sincere apology for its harsh rule over the Korean peninsula from 1910-1945 than that contained in the 1965 treaty, which said merely that Japan "regrets the past relations and deeply reflects on it." The spokesman said that while the substance of the feelings to be officially communicated during No's visit will remain unchanged, the "tone" could be perceived as different, depending upon the words, the speaker, the circumstances, and "the mental or psychological state of the listeners."

"What is important is that we do entertain a feeling of apology," the spokesman said. "That is something we have been saying and that position has not changed." Choosing his words carefully, Watanabe said that Japan "owes" Korea apologies due to "an unfortunate part of history in which the people of Korea had suffered."

The spokesman was asked by a reporter if any meaning can be drawn from the fact that Germany has apologized for its wartime actions in a "straightforward manner," while Japan "puts it in the passive and regrets that other people suffered from acts committed by unnamed parties."

"I don't think it is right to try to make comparisons between Germany and Japan in that respect," Watanabe said. He pointed out that the countries have different backgrounds, while "the incidents have taken place in different circumstances."

"Maybe the language or the way of expression is different, but the fundamental feeling we entertain toward the Korean people is very deep," he said. "Our feeling of apology is firm and strong."

Watanabe said that it is important for Japan and South Korea to look forward to the future, while keeping the past in mind. "That is the best way to respond to the wish of those people who had suffered because of unfortunate incidents," he said. "What we feel about what we have done in the past is one thing, but we should not drag our own feet by dwelling upon the past too much," he said.

House Speaker 'May Apologize' to Korea

OW1805082590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0647 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—The speaker of the House of Representatives, Yoshio Sakurauchi, may apologize for Japan's colonial rule of Korea in a meeting with South Korean President No Tae-u next week, a senior member of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] said Friday. Sakurauchi's words to No are aimed at supplementing similar statements expected to be made by the Japanese Emperor Akihito and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, he said.

Takako Doi, chairwoman of the largest opposition JSP, has proposed to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that the Diet adopt a resolution declaring to countries in the Asian region Japan's responsibility for World War II.

However, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, and other opposition parties, including Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party, are reluctant to back Doi's idea. Aides to LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa have worked out the compromise and the Secretariat of the lower house is debating proposed remarks by Sakurauchi, sources said.

Groups Opposing No Tae-u Visit Linked to Arson

OW1805021090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0125 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Urawa, May 18 KYODO—Three cars parked at a dormitory for police headquarters personnel in Saitama Prefecture, neighboring Tokyo, were destroyed in a fire early Friday, police said. Police said the fire is believed to have been started by an incendiary device placed by guerrillas.

A local resident noticed the fire in the garage of the police dormitory compounds at around 3:30 A.M. and reported it to the Omiya police station. Police said some 50 cars were parked in the garage at the time. Wires, dry batteries, and some other objects believed to be parts of a homemade incendiary device were found in the debris, police said.

Police officials assigned to the headquarters live in a dormitory complex which consists of four separate three-story buildings. No further details were immediately available on the incident.

Six cars were destroyed by fires early Thursday at various locations in Tokyo and neighboring Chiba Prefecture in what police said appeared to be the work of guerrillas. They linked those attacks to groups opposing next week's state visit to Japan by South Korean President No Tae-u.

Soviet Payment Deferment Affects Steel Trade

OW1705215290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1441 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—A Japanese steel industry leader Thursday forecast a decline in Japanese steel exports to the Soviet Union in the months ahead.

Japan Iron and Steel Federation President Hiroshi Saito, speaking at a press conference in his capacity as president of Nippon Steel Corp. (NSC), said the four major Japanese pipe mills that have exported to the Soviet Union are now waiting to see what stand Japanese trading companies will take on a Soviet request for some delay in payments for pipes bought from them.

The Japanese mills—NSC, NKK Corp., Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd. and Kawasaki Steel Corp.—usually export their products through trading companies. The mills have suspended production of pipes intended for supply to the Soviet Union pending settlement of the issue.

The Soviets are asking for a payment deferment of several months to a year, but the Japanese side is asking the Soviet Bank of Foreign Economic Affairs for letters of guaranty, mill sources said. So far, the Soviet bank has been reluctant to provide any.

If the Japanese trading companies are not satisfied with the Soviet stand and refuse to handle steel exports to that country, exports would be suspended, Saito said. Japan's steel products exports to the Soviet Union in 1989 totaled 865,000 metric tons, worth 789 million dollars. Since the start of 1990, Japanese steel exports to the Soviet Union have declined markedly.

Mongolia

Mongolian-U.S. Society Established

OW1705184790 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1724 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 May (MONTSAME)—The Society Mongolia-U.S.A. was set up officially here. Its constituent meeting discussed and approved its rule and programme of activities for the nearest future.

As is said in the rule, the task of the society is to study economy, history, culture, art, literature, scientific and technological progress of the United States of America, and promote the acquaintance of the publics of the two countries with each other's life, the expansion and strengthening of bilateral cooperation.

The participants in the meeting elected the Presidium of the society consisting of 29 (two nine) person. Dr. H. Namsray (phys-math.-sc.) [physics-mathematics-science] , was elected the president of the Society Mongolia-U.S.A.

Commentary Views P. Ochirbat's China Visit

OW1705124190 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 7 May 90

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Head of the Mongolian State, Ochirbat, paid an official visit to China for 4 to 7 May at the invitation of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China [title as heard] Yang Shangkun. The Mongolian people welcome this China visit of Mr. Ochirbat as a guarantee of mutual understanding and trust between the two neighboring countries, expansion of bilateral cooperation, and a new stage of traditional Mongol-Sino relations.

During his China visit, the head of the Mongolian State has got acquainted with China's achievements in socialist construction and had talks with Chinese Premier Li Peng, Chairman of the People's Republic of China Yang Shangkun, and General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Jiang Zemin.

Mr. Ochirbat also visited one of the 10 largest projects in the world, the Great Wall of China, and has been in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region of China.

The Mongol-Sino summit meeting in total had defined the basic trends of bilateral relations. In the political sphere, it has been decided to further strengthen and expand the 1960 Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Understanding that forms the legal ground of Mongol-Chinese relations. The sides have expressed their preparedness to further develop their friendship and cooperation on the universally-recognized trends of mutual respect of each other's independence and territorial integrity, mutual nonagression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

In the economic field, there was reached a complete understanding on cooperation in setting up joint small- and medium-sized consumer-goods production ventures, and in joint exploitation of some large mineral ore deposits.

Alongside this, the sides exchanged views on the question of Mongolian access to the sea through the territory of China, and, in this connection, the question of expanding the possibilities of developing water transportation in Mongolia. The sides have also agreed to expand their traditional goods exchange on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

As far as other spheres are concerned, the Mongolian and Chinese delegations have signed a cooperation agreement in the sphere of science, technology, public health, and environmental protection.

All this is the proof of the productiveness as well as the significance of the visit, not only for expanding Mongol-Chinese relations, but also in promoting close stability and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

North Korea

Pyongyang Rally Marks 'Kwangju Massacre'

SK1705120190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang mass rally was held today at the Moranbong Youth open-air theatre to mark the 10th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising.

Attending there were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-president, and other senior officials and more than 10,000 people of all walks of life in the city.

Yon Ki-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, made a speech.

He said:
The Kwangju popular uprising which stirred the world 10 years ago was an eruption of the grievances and wrath of popular masses long pent up under the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and a massive anti-imperialist, anti-fascist resistance of the South Korean students and people against the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group to revive the structure of fascist "Yusin" dictatorship.

The uprising was a historical event noteworthy in the history of the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people for national salvation and the national liberation struggle of the world oppressed people.

It made the South Korean people clearly see that the United States is not a friend, but an aggressor and murderer and gradually direct the sharp edge of their struggle against the U.S. imperialists, thereby opening a new phase in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence in South Korea.

It also demonstrated once again to the world that the South Korean students and people were alive, not dead under the harsh fascist repression, shook the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to its very foundation and greatly inspired the struggle of the world oppressed people for national liberation and independence.

Noting that the South Korean people toppled the 'regime' of Chon Tu-hwan, the chief culprit of the Kwangju massacre, through their stubborn struggle in the past 10 years since the uprising, he said: There is no change in the lot of the South Korean people till today when the "Yusin" dictatorship and the "Fifth Republic" dictatorship are gone and the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the military fascist clique, their henchmen, are still lording it over on them.

He drew attention to the fact that the situation in South Korea is getting more gruesome today due to the reckless suppression by the No Tae-u "regime" which has appeared on the scene.

The No Tae-u group put down with bayonets the strike of workers of the Hyundai Heavy Industries and the righteous struggle of the "KBS [Korean Broadcasting System]" employees and have launched a wholesale repressive campaign against the democratic forces for reunification. This high-handed repression is evoking greater resentment among the South Korean people and leading the situation there to acute extremes.

The United States is wholly responsible for the truculent fascist rule of the South Korean puppets and the grave human rights abuses in South Korea resulting from it and the main cause of the failure of the South Korean people to win democracy, shedding blood for decades, lies in the domination and interference of the U.S. imperialists patronizing the military fascist dicatorship in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists should not talk noisily about "peace" and "arms cutback" only in words, but get out of South Korea at an early date, taking along their troops, nuclear weapons and all other aggression forces.

The South Korean students and people should continue to wage a vigorous struggle to smash the fascist "security-oriented rule" and dissolve the "Democratic Liberal Party" and fight it out to have all the fascist laws including the "National Security Law" scrapped and Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and Yim Su-kyong and other illegally arrested patriots, democratic figures and students released. At the same time, they should continue to struggle to punish the chief culprits of the Kwangju bloodbath and settle the grudges of the uprisers and get their human and material losses properly compensated.

The traitor No Tae-u should draw a lesson from the miserable end of the preceding dictators who resorted to fascist arbitrariness and step down from power as all the South Korean people demand.

The speaker appealed to the South Korean people to fight more vigorously to pull down the concrete wall, a symbol of national division and confrontation, built across the country at its waist, realize free travel and total opening between the North and the South and bring earlier the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Representatives of different strata took the floor and the poem "In the Name of Kwangju" was recited.

The speakers denounced with national resentment the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group, their stooge, who committed the Kwangju massacre and today are reducing the whole land of South Korea to a theatre of fascist rowdyism.

They stressed that they will bring earlier the new morning of national reunification at any cost by demolishing the concrete wall, the symbol of the division, at an early date.

Students Struggle on Eve of Kwangju Anniversary

SK1805043390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—South Korean students and people are rising in massive anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggles on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising.

According to reports, some 20,000 students of more than 50 universities and colleges across South Korea on May 17 held campus rallies to inherit the spirit of the May 18 Kwangju resistance and vowed to fight for the overthrow of the "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP) of the No Tae-u group.

At the rallies, they decided to form Kwangju pilgrimage groups at campuses by May 18 and expand the struggle against the "DLP" into a large-scale people's movement by converging the fervor of the May struggle on Kwangju.

According to the decision, 200 students of Seoul University held a ceremony for the start of the pilgrimage group to Kwangju and left for Kwangju on the afternoon of May 17. Students of all universities and colleges will reportedly depart for Kwangju in succession till May 18.

Meanwhile, upwards of 2,500 students of seven universities in Kwangju and South Cholla Province held campus rallies before going over to demonstrations.

Some 1,000 students of Chonnam University held an advance meeting of 20,000 students for the victory of the May struggle at the May 18 Plaza of the university at 1 P.M. that day.

The Kwangju university committee for building the monument to the May 18 Kwangju resistance held an unveiling ceremony of the monument with the participation of more than 500 professors and students and vowed to activate their righteous struggle by inheriting the spirit of the resistance fighters.

Student leaders of Kwangju set the period from May 22 to 27 as an "anti-U.S. week" and declared that they would stage widespread anti-U.S. protests in this period.

In Seoul, more than 1,500 students of nine universities in the city including Seoul University held an inaugural meeting of a joint preparatory committee of students struggle for solidarity with the people and staged a fierce demonstration.

Editorial Marks Kwangju Uprising Anniversary

SK1805045790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate editorials to the tenth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising in South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN says:
The Kwangju popular uprising was a just anti-imperialist, anti-fascist resistance against the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to revive the "Yusin" fascist system and for the democratic development of South Korean society and national reunification. It was a massive resistance of high form in which all citizens including students, workers, peasants, entrepreneurs, petty traders and religious men resisted the armed oppressors with arms.

The resistance, participated in by some one million citizens, continued for ten days when the "provincial office" building and other puppet ruling tools were under their control and the flame of the struggle spread to over 17 cities and counties of South Cholla Province and even to other provinces.

The Kwangju popular uprising, the biggest and fiercest in the modern history of the liberation struggle of the people in the east against despotism and for democracy, infused great national pride into our fellow countrymen and greatly encouraged the oppressed people of the world in their struggle for national independence and sovereignty.

The uprising taught valuable lessons that the South Korean people must wage a vigorous all-people, anti-U.S. struggle for independence to put an end to the U.S. imperialist colonial rule in South Korea and a dynamic joint struggle throughout South Korea under an organized and unified command in order to beat back the oppressors' desperate armed suppression and realise their desire for independence, democracy and reunification.

Over the last decade the South Korean students and people have waged a vigorous struggle for social independence and democracy and national reunification putting up the anti-U.S. slogans for independence in the foreground.

Referring to the fact that the No Tae-u group, wirepulled by the U.S. imperialists, is taking a wholesale fascist offensive against the South Korean people and national, democratic and reunification forces, the paper goes on: the No group must frankly apologize for the massacre of fellow countrymen in Kwangju and stand a trial of history as demanded by the South Korean people and the U.S. imperialist aggressors who manipulated the bloodbath must admit their crime and take hands of aggression and interference off South Korea.

The South Korean students and people from all walks of life should rally firm under the banner of anti-U.S. independence and more staunchly fight to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea, liquidate their colonial fascist rule, crush the "security-oriented rule" and "DLP" one-party dictatorship of the No clique, the principal culprit of the Kwangju massacre and set up an independent and democratic government.

All the Koreans in the North and the South and abroad who want the peace and reunification of the country should unite firm, guided by the national idea of peace, reunification and patriotism, irrespective of differences in ideology, political view and religious belief and rise as one in the struggle to check and frustrate the reckless nuclear war provocation manoeuvers and "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, pull down the barrier of division and realise free travel and complete opening.

MINJU CHOSON stresses that the struggle of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification is just and no force can check it.

South Sailor Pyo Pyong-ho Defects to North

SK1805042190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—Pyo Pyong-ho, 24, a crewman of the Greek-flagged ship "Clipper Mandarin" under the Pusan Star Marine Company, Ltd. Of South Korea, defected to the northern half of the country.

Born in Hannam-tong, Yongsan District, Seoul, he managed to go through the course of a night middle school with much difficulty, doing child labor, and did manual labour at garment factory, printing house, restaurant and other places before serving as a crewman of the Greek-flagged ship from last year.

Asked by a reporter about the motive of his defection, he said:
I have always longed for a cradle of happiness while being forced to slave labour, poverty and maltreatment in South Korean society.

My father, born in Ungu-ri, Susan Sub-county, Chonghwa County, South Pyongan Province (now Ungu-ri, Sangwon County, Pyongyang), often told me about the happy life he enjoyed in the Northern half after the liberation of the country. When he was dying, he told me to go to his native village at any cost. I have since longed for the North.

I had looked for a chance of defection to the North and when the ship in which I worked anchored at a third country, I took the opportunity of coming over to the North.

'Rimpac' Maneuvers Decried as 'Criminal Act'

SK1805103390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u clique committed a criminal act by participating in the "Rimpac 90" joint military maneuvers held in the Pacific from early April to mid-May under the command of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, a foreign news report said.

This is the first time that the puppet clique participated in this military rehearsal. This evoked anger among the Korean people because it revealed the puppet clique's treacherous intention to serve better as a shock force for U.S. imperialist aggression.

The "Rimpac" joint military maneuvers are aggressive war exercises to execute the U.S. imperialists' aggressive Asia-Pacific strategy. Their major target is the DPRK and other socialist countries.

The U.S. imperialists inveigled not only the Japanese reactionaries but also the South Korean puppets in the "Rimpac" maneuvers with the aim to round off the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and put it into action.

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u clique fully revealed their ugly color once again as warmaniacs by staging another large-scale military rehearsal against the DPRK in the Pacific following the "Team Spirit 90" joint military maneuvers in South Korea for aggression on the North.

Kim Chong-il Receives 'Tributes' From South

SK1805111690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 18 May 90

["Dear Leader Mr. Kim Chong-il Is Great Man With Noble Virtues and Attraction"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—The South Korean people pay high tributes to the wise leadership and tender-hearted popular traits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A professor of politics in Seoul told his students that through newspapers and other press media he learned well about the extraordinary intelligence of Comrade Kim Chong-il. Dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il is a great man with outstanding ideas and leadership ability, noble virtues and attraction like General Kim Il-song.

An inhabitant in Chonwon county, South Chungchong Province, said: All people in the North are evenly off without worries about unemployment and dismissal, hunger and housing shortage. It is a result of the deep care of President Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il who regard the people's welfare as the first policy of the state and a crystallization of their noble virtues that the people in the North enjoy the greatest happiness in the world free from worries.

Recalling that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il took steps so that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was held on the highest level, a student of Seoul University stressed that there is no such tender-hearted teacher in the world as him who believes in the youth and students and takes care of them with great affection.

Republic of Ghana Delegation Visits Pyongyang

Daily Welcomes Visit

SK1705064790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0534 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial article hailing the Korean visit of a Ghanaian Government delegation headed by Daniel Francis Annan, member of the provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana.

Noting that the Korean visit of the friendship mission of the Ghanaian people will help toward developing the friendly and cooperative relations and deepening mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries, the article says:

The two peoples established friendly and cooperative relations long ago and the relations between them are developing favourably in the common interests of the two peoples.

Ghana was the first to win independence in West Africa. Her people freed from the colonial yoke has covered a road of building a new life, overcoming manifold obstacles and difficulties.

At present, the Ghanaian people are carrying on a national democratic revolution for building a stable, democratic society under the leadership of Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana.

The Ghanaian Government and people are striving to realize national reconciliation and unity.

The government pays attention to stabilizing the country's situation and people's life and rebuilding the economy by enforcing a series of social policies. The Korean people support the Ghanaian Government and people in their efforts for the independent development of the country and the progress of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Yi Chong-ok Greets Delegation

SK1705105290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—A government delegation of the Republic of Ghana headed by Daniel Francis Annan, member of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, arrived in Pyongyang today for a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was met at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, secretary of the Central People's Committee Chi Chang-ik, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi In-kyu and other officials concerned and an official of the Ghanaian Embassy in Pyongyang.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

Talks Held With Delegation

SK1805104190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—Talks were held today between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Ghana at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, secretary of the Central People's Committee Chi Chang-ik, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi In-kyu and other officials concerned, and on the opposite side members of the delegation headed by member of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana Daniel Francis Annan and an official of the Ghanaian Embassy here.

The sides discussed further development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and exchanged views on a series of problems of common concern.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Malian Party Delegation Visits Pyongyang

Arrives in Pyongyang 17 May

SK1705121590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1101 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Malian National Party School headed by Sidiki Diarra, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali and member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's democratic union and director of the national party school, arrived here today.

It was met at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Kuk-tae, director of Kim Il-song Higher Party School.

Talks 'Comradely,' 'Friendly'

SK1805105490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang may 18 (kcna)—Talks were held here today between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the Malian People's Democratic Union.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Kuk-tae, director of Kim Il-song higher party school, Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Sidiki Diarra, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali and member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union and director of the national party school.

At the talks the two sides informed each of the activities of their parties and exchanged views on the need to develop further still the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and a series of matters of common concern.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Sends Greeting to Yugoslav President

SK1705105690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to Borisav Jovic upon his assumption of office as president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will continue [to] develop and wishes the president big success in his work for the prosperity of the country.

Economic Delegation Leaves for Laos 17 May

SK1705122590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Yim Ki-song, vice-minister of External Economic Affairs, left Pyongyang today by air for Laos.

Taiwan Assailed for Allowing Ship Port Call

SK1805042790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 18 May 90

["Despicable Anti-China Moves"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—The Taiwan authorities' approval of the portcall of the broadcasting ship "Goddess of Democracy" is an act diametrically running counter to the desire of the Chinese people and it shows Taiwan is a defender and instigator of filthy human rubbish against the People's Republic of China, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The news analyst says:
Last year a handful of reactionaries rose in riots in China in an attempt to overthrow socialist China, but the Chinese people quelled the counter-revolutionary rebellion, achieved stability and unity and defended the dignity of socialist China with credit.

The Chinese people have now turned out as one man in the endeavourings to consolidate the already gained successes and attain new goals under the experienced guidance of the leadership of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the hardcore. The party's leadership has been strengthened, socio-political work is being developed in depth and socialist modernization construction in progress. The socialist system is being daily consolidated and developed in China.

The anti-China reactionary elements feel very uneasy about this and are making desperate efforts to undermine socialist China at any cost.

Taiwan has become a base for propaganda offensive against China. It is not fortuitous that the Taiwan authorities accepted the request of the anti-China broadcasting ship "Goddess of Democracy" for a portcall and are offering materials and appliances needed for the illegal anti-China broadcasting on the sea.

The Taiwan authorities support the counter-revolutionary elements and encourage them to an anti-China clamor. Notably, they scheme to overthrow socialist China by splitting and disorganizing China from within and breaking the Chinese people's faith of socialism.

They also try to cause a rebellion in China by infiltrating spies.

It is very natural that the Chinese people should express resentment at the anti-China moves of Taiwan and the reactionaries who are instigated by it.

It is as foolish as trying to smash a rock with a bare fist for the Taiwan authorities and the counter-revolutionary elements to make attempts at destroying the Chinese people's cause of socialism.

No force on earth can block the road ahead of the ever victorious Chinese revolution and people.

Pakistani Credits Leadership With 'Miracles'

SK1805110890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—Syed Abdullah Shah, speaker of the provincial assembly of Sindh, Pakistan, told a reporter here about his impressions of Korea prior to his departure for home.

Noting that during his visit to various places in Korea, he personally confirmed the achievements made by the Korean people, he said:

Korea liberated from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism was ruthlessly destroyed during the three years of the war imposed by the U.S. imperialists.

But, the Korean people have turned their country into a paradise as it is today in a short span of time. This defies anybody's imagination.

They have built an independent national economy and erected with their own efforts many modern monumental edifices such as the May Day Stadium striking the world people with admiration.

Especially, my visit to the West Sea barrage deepened my feelings that Korea is a country of miracles. The West Sea barrage built by stemming eight kilometres of the sea has a great utility value and it is a clear proof of the realities of developed Korea.

Through my visit to the Grand People's Study House, I felt how wise the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea dedicating all assets to the promotion of the people's welfare is.

It is a brilliant fruition of the wise and energetic guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il that the Korean people have wrought such leaping miracles in a short period.

Iranian Photo Exhibition Opens in Pyongyang

SK1805041790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—An Iranian photo exhibition opened Thursday at the Pyongyang International Cinema House on the occasion of the "Korea-Iran friendship week."

The opening ceremony was attended by Chong Ha-chol, chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and chairman of the Korea-Iran Friendship Association, Kim Chong-ho, vice-minister of culture and art, Kim Chin-pom, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and working people in the city.

Present on invitation were the members of the government cultural friendship delegation of Iran and Qasem Sa'edi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy here.

Speeches were made at the ceremony before the participants saw pictures on display.

Daily Supports Struggle of Palestinian People

SK1505050290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—Paper here today dedicate articles to the "week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people".

Noting that various functions are taking place in our country this week in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people, the author of a NODONG SINMUN article says:

The Korean people who regard it as their international obligation to support the just cause of the Palestinian people have always actively supported and encouraged their struggle.

In order to retake the occupied territory from the Israeli Zionists and restore their legitimate national rights, the Palestinian people are fighting an unyielding struggle even under difficult conditions where the aggressors are resorting to harsh repression and persecution.

If the lawful national rights of the Palestinian people are to be restored and the Mid-East problem be solved peacefully on an equitable basis, the Israeli aggressors must withdraw from all the Arab lands they have occupied and the imperialist interventionist moves in this region must be terminated.

The recent meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Yasir 'Arafat in Pyongyang further deepened the intimacy and comradely friendship between the leaders of the two countries and lifted the Korea-Palestine friendship to a new height.

The Korean people will in the future, too, actively support and encourage the just cause of the Palestinian people and advance shoulder to shoulder with them on the common front against imperialism and for independence.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON stresses that the struggle of the Palestinian people which enjoys widespread support of the progressive people of the world is sure to emerge victorious.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With UNDP

SK1705053190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—An agreement on cooperating in acetic acid compound technology by methanol and carbon monoxide was signed in Pyongyang on May 15 between our country and the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP].

When the plan for cooperation is completed, a new technology producing acetic acid vinyl by using cheap catalyst with methanol and carbon monoxide, which are produced in large quantities in our country, as raw material will be developed and contribute to the development of the chemical industry of the country.

The project will be completed in three years.

The document for cooperation was signed by Han Taehyok, an official concerned, and Henning Karcher, resident representative of the UNDP in Pyongyang.

Editorial on Struggle To Produce, Conserve

SK1605001790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 9 May 90

[NODONG SINMUN 9 May editorial: "Let Us More Vigorously Carry Out the Struggle To Produce and Conserve More Through the Spirit of Self-Reliance and Fortitude"]

[Text] Today, our party members and workers are vigorously carrying out the all-masses' movement to produce and conserve to the utmost by highly upholding the militant desire of the party. In order to further vigorously carry out this movement, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude must be highly manifested in all units and sectors.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: This year, which is the fourth year of the Third Seven Year Plan, we must vigorously carry out the all-masses' movement to produce and conserve to the utmost with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, so that another great revolutionary upsurge can be achieved in socialist construction.

Highly manifesting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is an important demand in successfully realizing the mobilization of reserves in the struggle to produce and conserve more. By highly upholding the New Year Address by the great leader and the decisions of the party plenary session, our party members and workers have vigorously launched the struggle to produce and conserve to the utmost as an all-masses' movement. Therefore, throughout the nation, large-scale reserves with which to produce and conserve more were found and great results were achieved through efforts to effectively use them.

In order to vigorously carry out the magnificent task of socialist construction continuously, more reserves to produce more and conserve more must be found and work must be actively carried out to realize this task. It is not easy to find more reserves with which to produce and conserve more and to further prove the worth of this. This can be successfully realized when all the party members and workers highly manifest the revolutionary spirit of self- reliance and fortitude.

Highly manifesting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is an important guarantee in brilliantly realizing the party's magnificent economic construction plan. The magnificent plan and task for socialist construction which our party unfolded, is a dauntless and daring plan that has never been carried out before and is also a milestone for the great leap forward. In order to successfully realize this task, all the people, with the attitude of master in the revolution, must highly manifest the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

Highly upholding the banner of self-reliance is a sacred task to enhance the honor and dignity of socialism. Today, the antisocialist maneuvers of the imperialists to prevent the forward movement of socialism is becoming all the more vicious with each passing day. The road to smashing the challenge of the enemies and further displaying the vitality of our socialism is to accelerate in the revolution and construction by having faith in our own strength and wholly mobilizing the strength and wisdom of our own people and the internal resource of our own nation.

Here, where self-reliance and fortitude are being carried out today and tomorrow, as in the past, there is a firm guarantee to successfully construct socialism and to bring about greater prosperity in the fatherland. What is most important in highly manifesting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is to have the firm determination and resolution of all party members and workers to fulfill the plan and objective of the party to the end. A person who has the firm determination and resolution to devote all that he has in realizing the plan and intention of the party, can have faith in its strength and struggle earnestly and persistently to endlessly intensify the struggle to produce and conserve more.

The successes attained in the fulfillment of plans for the first quarter of this year and for April vividly show that when the determination to implement the intent of the party urging people to rise up in the production and conservation struggle is firm and resolute, great innovation can be effected in the struggle. Regularizing the production of power, coal, and steel materials at a high level, building 50,000 houses in the capital in a short period of time, and, thus, epochally improving the people's livelihood are precisely the firm determination of our party.

When one's ideological will and revolutionary zeal to unconditionally implement the party's intent are firm and high, one can more dynamically fan the flames of the production and conservation struggle with one's own strength. All party members and the working people should fulfill, without fail, the goals of the production and conservation struggle to implement the decision of the party plenary session with lofty loyalty to the party and the leader and with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality of "once the party has determined it, we will do it."

The struggle spirit of self-reliance and fortitude of functionaries and the working people should also be displayed in establishing their thorough economic and technological measures for production and conservation and in actively embodying them. Today when production and management activities are carried out on the high scientific and technological foundation, the establishment of elaborate economic and technological measures and their embodiment constitute one of the most important requirements for mobilizing reserves for increased production and conservation and for realizing them.

Functionaries and the working people should actively wage the struggle to more properly utilize their own raw material resources in production organization and management activity and to introduce the production methods and production and technological processes that are suitable to our situation. Functionaries should actively learn the experiences of the advanced economic units which have created an outstanding model in enterprise management and, at the same time, should make active efforts to more properly produce and construct more with fewer materials, funds, and labor efforts.

Establishing the strict computation system in establishing correct economic and technological measures is a particularly important problem. Economic interest-oriented calculation and correct computation, measuring, and weighing are mighty methods for production and conservation. The establishment of the strict computation system and the measuring and weighing system in enterprise management activities makes it possible to grasp and control the expenditures for production on a routine basis and to sparingly use them.

All functionaries should establish the strict computation system and thoroughly abide by it. They should also systematically lower the norm of consumption of materials and strengthen the control by won over the consumption of raw materials and materials and strictly conduct cost accounting by production (?factors). Thus, they should find more reserves for increased production and conservation in enterprise management and operation.

Economic guidance functionaries should check the status of materials supply and consumption, should directly go into storehouses to personally ascertain the secured condition of facilities, materials, and raw materials and the condition of mobilizing reserves for conservation, and should attend the daily production and financial summing-up meetings of workshops and work teams to find ways to increase production and conservation. The struggle spirit of self-reliance and fortitude of functionaries and the working people should also be highly displayed in their living and working in a revolutionary manner.

Our people are building socialism today under the difficult condition of directly confronting the U.S. imperialists. The anti-Republic maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have become more unscrupulous with each passing day, and the road of our people's struggle for socialist construction is not smooth. To smash the enemies' provocations, to safeguard the dignity and honor of socialism, and to vigorously advance the revolution and construction we should live and work in the spirit of crossing a blazing river of fire and walking on a perilous swampy road.

In highly displaying the spirit of self-reliance, it is important to actively follow the model of advanced units. The Pyongyang textile machine complex, by reasonably organizing its management activity based on strict computation and scientific calculation, is now effecting an upsurge in production through the active mobilization of reserves for increased production and conservation. Functionaries and agricultural working people in the Unha cooperative farm in Unchon County have displayed the outstanding model of achieving a bumper crop by properly planning and coordinating their farming processes and by most effectively utilizing their existing farm machines. Also valuable are the experiences attained by functionaries of Yodok County, who have developed local industry and have constantly improved the people's livelihood; and by functionaries of Yongju County, who have created an outstanding model in the conduct of the local budgetary system by mobilizing locally available raw material resources. We should deeply study such experiences and actively follows them.

Party organizations should strengthen ideological indoctrination work among party members and the working people and, thus, should see to it that they firmly arm themselves with the party's ideology and intent and highly display the spirit of self-reliance in production and construction with the attitude of being the master and with lofty patriotism. Along with this, party organizations should see to it that functionaries mingle with the masses, inspire them, and find more reserves for increased production and conservation.

In particular, it is important for grassroots party organizations to lead functionaries and the working people so that they can answer in a dignified way when they are questioned about what they have done in today's rewarding struggle and about how many reserves they have found to realize production and construction.

Let all of us vigorously wage the production and conservation struggle by highly displaying the struggle spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and, thus, see to it that the drum of great revolutionary upsurge more vigorously reverberates throughout the country.

Hospital Medical Team Lauded for Service

SK1605151890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—Thanks of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was conveyed recently to the Pyongyang Foreigners' Hospital for its display of noble spirit of internationalism and warm human love.

The hospital, situated on the East Bank of the Taedong River in the capital, in the fifteen years after its opening has treated hundreds of thousands of foreign cases including over 4,000 inpatients.

Among them were several dozen cases who came back to life, recovering from diseases considered to be incurable by modern medicine.

A typical instance is the miraculous resuscitation of Muhammad Rizaq, 1st secretary of the embassy of the state of Palestine. He fell below the vital indices in respiration, pulse, blood pressure and all other physical functions in an unexpected accident on September 14 last year.

The left and right rib poly fracture (18 ribs were fractured out of 24 ribs,) lung contusion (broken ribs driven into lungs,) contusion of cervical spine, bleeding of back peritoneal cavity, the left and right hemothorax, cerebral concussion, general bruise, rupture of right kidney—these shocking results of diagnosis gave no hope of saving the patient.

But, a powerful medical team composed of scores of noted academicians, professors and doctors including Kim Chang-min, director of the hospital, saved him from death through 110 days of intensive treatment.

The clinical history of his resuscitation is 10 metres long.

The utmost human love of medical workers for the case is recorded in it including 5,750 milliliters of blood, 5,700 milliliters of dried serum, ginseng (insam), ox bezoar, bear's gall, and other high-priced medicines worth 63,300 dollars that were applied to him.

The noble humanitarian spirit of the medical workers there saved V.G. Podlikhov, a Soviet technician who suffered a third degree burn covering 45 percent of his body in three months, Qjiang Chonglin, deputy head of the Chinese technical team who was on the verge of death with cerebral haemorrhage 6 centimentres in diametre, in 70 days and gave joy of resuscitation to incurable patients from Japan, India, Lebanon, and Central Africa.

More than 3,600 delegates from 108 countries recovered their health at this hospital after receiving treatment during the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

"Korea is my motherland."

"This time I witnessed and felt in every fibre of my being the noble humanitarian spirit of doctors and nurses and thought once again about the medical development of Korea."

"This amazing miracles should be reported through the worldwide media together with the superior health system of Korea."

These remarks were made in excited tones by Muhammad Rizaq who was reborn into the world and Egyptian and Syrian ambassadors when they met with reporters.

New Medical Curing Devices Developed

SK1705150590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—New traditional medicine apparatuses such as versatile laser curer and semiconductor impulse curer have recently been developed in Korea.

The electronic traditional diagnosis curer enjoys particularly high estimation of the experts.

This curer makes a diagnosis of all diseases and gives a comprehensive treatment such as acupuncture, moxibustion, cupping, massage and skin absorption of liquid medicine so as to considerably raise the treatment effect.

There are also apparatuses which effectively treat nervous diseases, digestive troubles and cardiovascular disorders by stimulating skin and nerves.

Korea has in recent years registered successes in medical practices by combining traditional with modern medicine.

Anniversary of Organization Founding Marked

SK1605152790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—There is the Speed Campaign Youth Shock Brigade among the ranks which are performing exploits in the construction of the capital and the nation's major objectives.

Over the past 15 years since its formation, the Brigade has carried out the building of new railways and electrification of railway lines in 14 sections extending more than 1,300 kilometres and erected 145 monumental architectures including the International Friendship Exhibition.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il formed the Brigade in May 1975 and indicated concrete orientations and ways of its activities, saying that it would be advisable to name it the Speed Campaign Youth Shock Brigade fit to the spirit of the times and the feelings of young people.

Over the past 15 years, it has made a breakthrough of advance in the drive to implement the party policies, fulfilling its missions with credit as a shock force.

In the 1970s, the brigade worked miracles and performed exploits in the construction of the Wangjaesan and Samjiyon revolutionary battle sites and other historical sites and in railway projects.

The brigaders carried out the difficult and vast project of electrifying the railway between Pyongyang and Madong in a matter of two months and completed ahead of the set time the Kujang-Palwon railway project and many railway electrification projects including those of the Huichon-Koin and Chongjin-Musan lines.

Also in the 80s monumental edifices of eternal value sprang up in the places where the flag of the Speed Campaign Youth Shock Brigade fluttered.

The brigaders who participated in the construction of the Changgwang Health Complex honored their assignments in less than one year, while those who undertook the project of the Grand People's Study House fulfilled their commitments in one year and nine months.

The brigaders built the Pyongyang Department Store no. 1, Munsu street and An Sang-taek street and performed feats in the construction of ore-dressing plant no. 3 of the Komdok mining complex and other industrial units.

Amazing achievements have been made by the brigaders in the construction of the 252-kilometre Northern Railway and objectives for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

In the 90s, they are daily performing exploits in the construction of Yugyong Hotel and flats for 50,000 families in Pyongyang and at the construction sites of major objects.

In the course of performing exploits year after year, 98 members of the brigade received "Kim Il-song youth honor prize", the highest honor of the Korean youth, 11 the titles of labour hero and 34,000 were decorated by the state.

A meeting was held in Pyongyang on may 16 to mark the 15th anniversary of the formation of the Speed Campaign Youth Shock Brigade.

A message of thanks of the central committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the members and commanding officers of the Speed Campaign Youth Shock Brigade was conveyed at the meeting.

Sowing Continues Briskly in Reclaimed Lands

SK1505103690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)— Spring sowing is brisk on over 10,000 hectares of newly reclaimed lands of the Paektu and Kaema tablelands in the northernmost part of Korea.

The agricultural working people in these highlands sow seeds on 300 to 400 hectares of land every day with the resolution to bring about bumper crops this significant year marking the 45th anniversaries of the liberation of the country and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The newly born October 15 combined farm and the Kaechok branch of the Taehongdan County combined farm are overfulfilling the daily sowing plan by increasing the utility rate of farm machines.

Yanggang Province is accelerating sowing on some 10,000 hectares of land while making preparations for sowing seeds this year on 6,000 hectares of land now under reclamation.

West Sea Barrage Waterway Project Completed

SK1605105390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—The construction of the West Sea Barrage-Sinchon-Kangryong, Ongjin waterway in the western region of Korea has been completed.

With the completion of the waterway running 132 kilometers, the waters of River Taedong has begun flowing into the vast fields of the Sinvun, Kangryong, Ongjin, Pyoksong and Taetan areas and excellent conditions have been created for a leaping growth of agricultural production in South Hwanghae Province.

This waterway stretching from the west sea barrage to Ongjin and Kangryong counties is the longest of the 400-km waterways under construction in Korea.

In the course of its construction the soldiers of the Korean People's Army and builders of South Hwanghae Province cut off 1.68 million cubic meters of rocks and dug water tunnels with a total length of 11,000 meters and built 640 structures.

7.29 million cubic meters of earth was moved and 160,000 cubic meters of concrete was tamped in the project.

Ceremonies for the completion of the waterway and water tunnels were held on May 15 in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province.

Message of thanks of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was conveyed to the builders of South Hwanghae Province and soldiers of the People's Army at the ceremonies.

'New Turn' Discussed at Fisheries Meeting

SK1705053590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—A national meeting of active workers in fisheries was held in Pyongyang on May 15 and 16.

The meeting discussed the task to effect a new turn in the development of the fishing industry by carrying through the tasks set forth in the New Year address of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the decisions of the 17th plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It noted that great achievements have so far been made in the fisheries thanks to the wise guidance, deep loving care and solicitude of the great leader and our party.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, paying a deep attention to the development of the fishing industry, saw to it that the whole party and the whole country actively helped the work of this domain and powerfully aroused officials and working people in this domain so that a new turn was effected in fishing, sea culture and the development of fish breeding, the meeting stressed.

It said that fishing boats should be made universal and a scientific fishing system be thoroughly established for brisk fishing in the East and West Seas, and pelagic fishing be continuously developed and small fishing be conducted on a massive scale to effect a great turn in the production of sea food.

Big efforts should be directed to the development of fish breeding and, at the same time, aquatic resources should be actively protected and an innovation be made in the processing of aquatic products, the meeting noted.

It called for strengthening scientific researches in fisheries and conducting a mass technical innovation movement.

Process Developed To Extract Alumina From Soot

SK1805102190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—Kim Chaek University of Technology of the DPRK recently developed a new method of making a comprehensive use of the soot from thermal power plants.

Choe Yong-sil, director of the metal institute of the university, told KCNA that when 5,600 kilograms of soot is processed by the newly developed alkali calcinating method, one ton of alumina and eleven kilograms of gallium are collected and the rest be directly used [as received] as microelement fertilizer or as raw material for cement.

The alkali calcinating method makes it possible to produce alumina at a very low cost and the process is very simple.

If the whole amount of soot from thermal power plants of Korea is processed this way, hundreds of thousands of tons of alumina can be produced a year.

This research program of great importance in the national economy was completed by the research group headed by associate Prof. Pak Ui-hon of the metal institute of the university.

They opened a bright prospect for the opening of a new area in the metal industry by succeeding in the production of alumina by the alkali calcinating method.

In the course of the research, six people of the group have become associate doctors.

South Korea

North Responds to Warming Soviet, South Ties

SK1705080290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (OANA-YONHAP)—North Korea showed it intends to temporarily freeze relations with South Korea on Wednesday [16 May] by backing out of an unprecedented economic deal signed last year with a tycoon from the South to develop a scenic northern mountain into a tourist resort. In addition, dialogue with Seoul on various levels has been suspended since late last year under the pretext of protesting the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise "Team Spirit."

A spokesman for North Korea's Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland announced that the contract between Chong Chu-yong, founder and honorary chairman of the Hyundai Business Group, and North Korean officials on developing Mt. Kumgang (Diamond Mountain) had been nullified due to the South Korean Government's "interruption."

Pyongyang also refused to accept two sedans and five pieces of heavy construction equipment that the tycoon had promised as a gift during a visit to North Korea in January 1989.

Chong and the North had agreed to jointly develop the mountain into an international tourist resort, which could have realized long-frustrated South Korean dreams of traveling freely across the 40-year-old wall of division. It was also agreed to jointly invest in the construction of a shipyard and rolling stock plant and jointly participate in development projects in Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

The North Korean move disappointed South Korea, which had expected Pyongyang to show a positive attitude toward reopening dialogue as the Team Spirit military drill, cited as the main obstacle, ended last month. This shows Pyongyang's intention is to block exchanges with Seoul at every level, mainly due to the complicated domestic and external situation it faces, analysts say.

The South sees economic exchange as the most feasible way to improve tense relations between the two halves of Korea, divided at the end of World War II and still technically at war, as the North seemingly needs help from outside to revive its flagging economy.

But the move, the analysts say, resulted from Pyongyang's judgement that inter-Korean exchanges might ultimately force it to loosen control over its populace and growing fears that the winds of reforms and openness blowing through other communist countries could touch the world's most isolationist state.

Also contrary to the international trend, the North has beefed up ideological education under the slogan "Let us live our own style" based on Kim Il-song's chuche (self-reliance) ideology. In a bid to keep out the winds of reforms and democratization from Eastern Europe, North Korea recently recalled students from abroad. There have even been reports that returning students were sent to ideological reeducation camps.

The North may feel it is necessary to remain isolated to protect the population from agitating thoughts in the wake of the reforms in Eastern Europe so it can effectively transfer power from leader Kim Il-song to son and heir-apparent Kim Chong-il, according to the analysts.

The North's refusal to accept the sedans and construction equipment from Hyundai appears to stem from hurt pride as the gift was called "a grant" by the press here, the analysts say.

But North Korea may have tried to use the Hyundai issue to buttress its isolationist policy of rejecting repeated South Korean calls to resume dialogue, they say.

They also say North Korea has been confused by its failure to counter the winds of reforms and is worried that opening its doors to the South for economic and personnel exchanges would also let in reformist breezes.

Contacts suspended by the North include talks for a high-level political and military meeting, Red Cross talks on reunions of separated families and talks on a meeting of parliamentarians from both sides.

In contrast to its hard stand against the South, the North has repeatedly sent signals that it wants rapprochement with the United States, the latest being its decision to return five sets of remains of U.S. soldiers killed during the Korean War. It may be a response by Pyongyang as well as Washington to South Korea's speedy move to improve relations with the Soviet Union, the analysts say.

The North may make some changes in its external policy when the newly-elected Supreme People's Assembly, its rubber-stamp parliament, meets in late May. A change in external policy would lead to a similar change in its attitude toward the South as Pyongyang acknowledges that it can hardly seek better ties with western countries unless its relations with Seoul improve, the analysts say.

Daily Views North's Refusal of Hyundai Gifts

SK1805005390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 May 90 p 6

[Editorial: "NK Refusal of South Aid"]

[Text] The North Korean refusal to accept some automobiles and construction machines from the South blatantly shows its volatile state policies. With the development, the inter-Korean relationship will be no doubt chilled once again. The Pyongyang authorities went so far as to announce the nullification of agreement with Hyundai Group owner Chong Chu-yong on the joint development of Mt. Kumgang. The North Korean officials attributed the policy change to the Seoul government's political maneuvering.

Nonetheless, it is to be noted that the Pyongyang action came closely on the divulgence of "secret deals" between the Hyundai group and the North Korean officials on the delivery of the Hyundai-made commodities including two Grandeur sedans, a bulldozer, a dump truck and excavator. These items were shipped to a Japanese port and are due to arrive at the North Korean port of Nampo on May 29.

The Japanese mass media played up the news and subsequently the Hyundai Group confirmed them, adding that the shipment of the goods had been approved by the Seoul government authorities. Above all, most embarrassing to the North was undoubtedly the press disclosure that the Hyundai goods were all "gratis."

Radio Pyongyang announced, quoting a spokesman for the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, that the North has no intention of accepting the so-called aid which the Seoul government approved. From this broadcast, the reasons for the Pyongyang negation of the South-North business deal are evident.

Indisputably, the Pyongyang regime wanted to introduce the Hyundai items secretly with its national pride at stake, though it had agreed to this with Hyundai owner Chong during his trip to the North Korean capital in January, last year. For that matter, the Pyongyang authorities charged the South with breach of faith.

As for the contract on the resort development of Mt. Kumgang signed during the Chong visit to Pyongyang, the North said in the radio broadcast that the accord was null and void because of the Seoul government's obstruction. In all, the North is irritated over the news leakage of the grant of the South Korean goods and the Seoul government's explicit intervention into the private-level economic cooperation.

In this connection, the Japanese mass media have been their government's mouthpiece in the matter, serving their national interests, and they have to bear the initial blame. And the Hyundai Group should have refrained from either confirming or denying the Japanese press reports and cooperating in their campaigns against inter-Korean economic collaboration. It is regrettably recalled that the Japanese press have foiled some delicate inter-Korean projects in the past as a result of their premature news reports.

At the same time, the government authorities need to be more circumspect and not hurt North Korea's sense of inferiority. Once the national policy for reconciliation and cooperation with the North is established, the policy ought to be carried out steadfastly, without giving excuses for the North to back off.

Of course, the fundamental cause of the rough-going South-North relationship lies with the Pyongyang leadership which is now faltering with its clumsy economic diplomacy especially with the South. The North is now on the horns of a dilemma in connection with the strict application of the principle of politico-economic separation. The Pyongyang strategy to broaden overseas economic exchanges in the absence of political reform at home has hit a snag.

It has become increasingly burdensome for Pyongyang to maintain its monolithic system in defiance of the sweeping changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Of all these unfavorable trends, what Pyongyang abhors most is its country's exposure to the winds of freedom from the South.

For the present, insofar as inter-Korean economic exchanges are concerned, the government must not come to the front but promote bilateral private-level business behind the scenes. Without hurting the pride of the Pyongyang leadership, some preferential treatment needs to be provided in secret, for both sides' mutual benefit.

Pyongyang Appears Divided on Policy Toward South

SK1805090090 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 May 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] North Korean high officials in charge of inter-Korean affairs seem divided over the making of policies toward the South, indicating that it may impede South-North dialogue for the time being.

An Pyong-su, secretary general of the North's committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, blamed the No Tae-u administration in a telephone message to National Unification Minister Hong Song-chol on May 7 in the "harshest wording" ever found in a document.

He set the demolition of a concrete wall, which the South says is an anti-tank barrier, as well as an old issue of ending joint South Korea-U.S. military exercises, as a precondition for the resumption of inter-Korean dialogue.

This week, a spokesman of the committee, which is a government agency headed by former North Korean foreign minister and Politburo member Ho Tam, declared the cancellation of any contemplated joint projects including the development of a resort complex in Mt. Kumgang in the North. The project was agreed on between South Korean business leader Chung Chu-yong and a banker in Pyongyang in January last year.

He also rejected the grant of some construction machines and sedans, offered by Chung's Hyundai business group, according to Radio Pyongyang broadcasts Wednesday.

Yi Song-ho, acting president of the North Korean Red Cross Society, joined the North's hardline stance, refusing to guarantee safe return for a Seoul citizen, Han Pil-song, after a family reunion of the North just days before his scheduled departure for Pyongyang this Tuesday.

Amid the solid isolation posture came a letter from Paek Nam-chun, chief North Korean delegate to preliminary talks for prime ministers' meeting Monday, saying that he would notify the South of the date for the next session as soon as possible though he turned down Song Han-ho's proposal for a May 22 sitting.

A reliable North Korean watcher here views that hardliners and moderates are in conflict over policy toward the South and further toward the rest of the world in the wake of drastic reforms sweeping through Eastern European countries.

Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk, a deputy prime minister Kim Hwan and Paek Nam-chung, a vice minister of the Political Council (cabinet) may be classified as moderates. Meanwhile, Kim Chung-in, chief planner for inter-Korean policy, An Pyong-su and Yi Song-ho are deemed as hardliners still adhering to the old strategy to communize the South through violent revolution.

"Yi Song-ho is actually persona nongrata for us as he served as ambassador to Myanmar [Burma] at the time of the bomb blast in Rangoon by North Korean agents in October 1983 that left top members of president Chon Tu-hwan's entourage dead and many others wounded," he said.

For now, hardliners appear to have more say than moderates seeking economic reforms and a gradual opendoor policy in step with the changing world situation, according to the North Korean watcher. Yi succeeded a moderate, son Song-pil, now ambassador to Moscow.

"We can understand why North Korea, which attaches importance to its face in inter-Korean relations, rejected Hyundai's offer. It was probably displeased with the revelation of the grant to local and foreign media.

"But it is surprising that the North revoked the accord on the joint development of Mt. Kumgang into an international resort and a port despite the dire need for foreign capital and expertise. The repeal is a sign that the hardliners are finding their voice in fear of a wind of reform penetrating into the closed society through the joint project," he said.

The North is trying to ignore the No Tae-u administration to which it attributed the repeal of Chung's accord and suspension of South-North dialogue. But its break of contacts with the South will not go on for a long time, many view.

It is now positively approaching the United States. But it will not be able to see a thaw without improvement of relations with South Korea. One of the preconditions which Washington has placed for better ties between the United States and North Korea is Pyongyang's sincerity in inter-Korean contacts.

North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Chon In-chol said in a press conference in Helsinki Tuesday that Pyongyang would "do its best" to improve relations with Washington, hoping for Washington's "commensurate" steps.

He said he hopes that their relations could find a breakthrough in a recent agreement between the North and the United States on the delivery of the remains of five U.S. soldiers killed during the Korean War through the border village of Panmunjom.

A senior official at the National Unification Board said, "The North could go its own way without dialogue for the time being, but it will have no option but to open its door to us and the West in the long perspective due to its sagging economy and growing pressure, internal and external."

Sihanouk Cited on Speculation on North Succession

SK1805083890 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 May 90 p 4

[Text] Bangkok (REUTER)—North Korean President Kim Il-song, one of the world's last surviving Stalinist dictators, has no plans to relinquish power to his son, according to Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

"There is speculation about his stepping down to let Kim Chong-il take his posts as chief of state and national leader of North Korea. But it seems that his son himself wants his father to be president for life," Sihanouk said.

The exiled Cambodian leader, a close friend of the North Korean ruler, was speaking Wednesday night to the foreign correspondents club of Thailand.

Sihanouk divides his exile between residences in the North Korean capital Pyongyang, Beijing and a village on the Thai-Cambodian border.

Kim Il-song, who took power in 1948, has built up a personality cult that has elevated him to semi-deity.

"Kim Il-song wants me to say to Japan and to say to the United States that he has no plan and no desire to invade South Korea—He will always respect the identity of South Korea," Sihanouk said.

KAL Bomber Proclaims Conversion to Christianity

SK1705044990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (OANA-YONHAP)—A former North Korean saboteur took to the pulpit Wednesday to talk about the grace of god and her conversion to Christianity. Making her first public appearance since being granted amnesty on April 12, the convicted bomber of a Korean Air [KAL] jetliner told the congregation at the Yoido Baptist Church that she would devote the rest of her life to repentance.

"It is my honor to bear witness to God for the first time in my life in a church. I accept his pure grace to have me, though so worthless, live and to give me the chance to repent of my sins by disclosing the brutality of North Korea," Kim Hyon-hui said.

The 28-year-old woman confessed that she planted time bombs on the jet before it disappeared over the Andaman Sea off Myanmar (Burma) with 115 people aboard on its way from mid-east destinations to Seoul on Nov. 29, 1987. Wearing a demure blue and white striped suit, her long hair pinned back, Kim testified in the faith-witness service that she had accepted Jesus Christ as her saviour and was re-born.

Talking about God's grace, she related her life from being chosen as a terror agent at the age of 18, through becoming a bomber to "break the plot to perpetuate two Koreas," up to attempting suicide by biting a poison capsule upon her capture in Abu Dhabi with a companion agent posing as her father, being sentenced to death and receiving a special pardon.

She said she thought religion was "something dreadful" as she had been taught in North Korea that it was a vicious and reactionary superstition.

"Before confessing, however, what I was afraid of most was the safety of my relatives and friends in the North who might have to undergo harsh punishment because of me. I only hope that they will live long enough for us to meet again," Kim said, speaking a North Korean dialect.

"If the reality of South Korea and the lives of people here were known to North Koreans, there would be a high possibility of the North following the steps of openness and democracy the East European countries have taken," she said.

Asked about her year under protection by authorities, she said: "at first, I was attracted to TV commercials and later I enjoyed watching television in general, but also historical dramas, soap operas and news programs on North Korea. "It is very strange that I also became fond of American movies like 'Ben Hur' and 'Sound of Music,' about which I felt some uneasiness when I was an espionage agent."

Kim, who was chosen as a candidate agent in her second year at college in Pyongyang, seemed bemused by the recent series of labor disputes and student demonstrations. "I cannot understand why politics should be so complicated," she said.

China Seeks ROK Donations for Asian Games

SK1705070290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)—The Beijing Asian Games Organizing Committee has got the South Korean Sports Ministry into trouble by asking for 5 million U.S. dollars and 300 cars in aid for the games, the vernacular daily TONG-A ILBO reported Thursday.

Ministry officials refused to comment on any aspect of the unattributed and unsourced article.

The Asiad organizers said the request was based on a promise given them by Korean sports leaders and the Seoul Olympic organizing committee shortly before the 1986 Asiad in Seoul, the newspaper reported. The Koreans promised Beijing that in return for Chinese cooperation in the Seoul Games, they would help out at the time of the Asian games in Beijing, TONG-A said. The daily did not say when the request was made.

The ministry is seeking help from industrial firms, but the response is rather cool, according to the report.

An official in the ministry's international games section said he was trying to confirm the report, but assumed it was false.

A spokesman for the Hyundai Motor Co. Said his company had been asked by the ministry to donate 50 small cars. As a strike has paralyzed production, it will be some time before a decision can be made on the donation request, he said.

Seoul Establishes Diplomatic Ties With PDRY

SK1805100090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0918 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) established ambassadorial-level diplomatic ties Friday, the Foreign Ministry announced.

Yu Chi-ho, Korean ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen), and 'Abduh Qasim Naji, director general of Asian affairs of South Yemen's Foreign Ministry, officially signed the joint announcement on forming diplomatic relations, the ministry said.

Early this week, Yu had talks with South Yemeni Foreign Minister 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Dali and agreed to establish ties, the official said.

"The two countries will exchange ambassadors as soon as possible, but the opening of embassies will be decided later as talks on unification are now under way between the two Yemens," he said.

South Yemen, the sole socialist nation in the Middle East, has diplomatic ties with North Korea.

Zambia Agrees to Ambassadorial-Level Relations

SK1605023490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 May 90 p 3

[Text] Korea and Zambia have agreed in principle to establish ambassador-level diplomatic ties with nonaligned nation along with its outreach to Communist nations and an agreement on forming diplomatic ties at ambassador-level in the near future was reached with Zambia recently, said the government source.

Amb. to India Kim Tae-chi will complete the negotiations with Zambian officials while in Lusaka from Monday to Friday to attend the sixth meeting of the Africa Fund Committee of the movement of nonaligned nations.

Zambia maintains diplomatic ties with North Korea. Since the turn of this year, Seoul has opened diplomatic relations with Algeria and Namibia under a policy to promote relations with nonaligned African nations.

10th Anniversary of Kwangju Uprising Marked

Kwangju City Memorial Service

SK1805061990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0528 GMT 18 May 90

[By Kim Hung-suk]

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, May 18 (YONHAP)—Kwangju, the south Korean city that was the scene of an uprising 10 years ago, became a family in mourning Friday as tens of thousands of students and citizens gathered here for a remembrance service in a steady drizzle.

Guideposts were set up around the city, 255 kilometers southwest of Seoul, to help mourners and observers from around the world find their way to Mangwol-tong Cemetery, where 135 victims of the bloody uprising have found a permanent home, and to locate public phones, drinking water and make-shift toilets installed for the anniversary visitors.

At several spots, posters and bulletins proclaimed that an open-air rally is to be held in the downtown streets from 5 p.m.

Many shops were closed as their owners paid respect to the victims and more were expected to shut down in the afternoon, when the crowds will pour out onto the streets for the inevitable anniversary demonstrations.

While downtown streets were almost deserted early in the morning, the two-lane road to Mangwol-tong Cemetery was packed with vehicles carrying mourners. It took more than an hour to travel to the cemetery, 12 kilometers from the city center.

Mourning ceremonies began at 10 a.m., attended by members of the association of bereaved families of the May 18 citizens uprising and related organizations.

Some 30 politicians were also there, including Rep. Mun Tong-hwan, permanent adviser to the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), Professor Mun Pyong-ran of Choson University and Cho A-na, honorary president of the Kwangju YWCA.

In a speech during the ceremonies, Chon Kye-yang, president of the Bereaved Families Association, said the victims should be honored permanently in a sanctuary built on the site of a former presidential rest house here.

"As my family sacrificed their lives in the struggle against the merciless massacre of the military dictatorship, I feel terribly ashamed for having failed to materialize their will during the past 10 years," Chon said.

"I can't suppress my feelings of sorrow whenever I see this shabby cemetery: it is time these souls were moved to a more comfortable place. The Sangmudae should be given to the citizens of Kwangju so that they can build a cemetery and a memorial there."

Yun Kang-ok, president of the association of Kwangju citizens uprising participants, called on the government to unveil an accurate picture of the massacre, punish the people responsible and restoring the honor of Kwangju citizens, who were initially described as rioters.

The graveside ceremonies began with the bereaved families burning incense and laying flowers on an altar as the Kwangju national classical music orchestra played consoling music.

Mun Tong-hwan read a speech by PPD President Kim Tae-chung. Mun recited poems lauding the dead souls and the rites ended with the performance of a soul-consoling dance.

At the entrance to the cemetery were a large number of wreaths sent by PPD head Kim, Chonnam National University President O Pyong-mun, Kwangju Mayor Choe In-ki and others.

Victims of the uprising occupy a small section of Mangwol-tong ceremony called the third yard. On May 29, 1980, 139 bodies were buried in the third yard, but 26 were reintered somewhere else later. Ten buried in other places were moved into the yard and 10 people who died during the past 10 years in various struggles for democracy also lie there. The third yard now has 135 graves, including two empty ones for missing persons.

The anniversary was also remembered by collegians on 19 campuses here and in neighboring cities. Incense holders were set up at all the schools, and students held rallies simultaneously at 11 a.m. to declare their will to inherit the spirit of the victims and crush what they called the one-party dictatorship of the Democratic Liberal Party.

Students were to gather at Kwangju Educational college at 1 p.m. to join a rally in Kumnamno, a busy thoroughfare in central Kwangju.

Police sources said they had the information that 15,000 collegians would swarm into the city on Friday and Saturday. The police forces of Kwangju and southern Cholla Province are on around-the-clock duty and 5,000 reinforcements have been brought in to deal with any trouble.

Christians here will hold a memorial service at the Kwangju YWCA auditorium and at Im-tong Catholic church at 3 p.m. and a Buddhist ritual will be conducted at Wongak Temple at the same time. Similar services will be held at other temples and churches in Kwangju and southern Cholla Province during the day.

100,000 People Gather

SK1805131590 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 18 May 90

[Report by Kang Chong-kye from Kwangju]

[Text] University students and citizens in Kwangju have gathered to inherit the spirit of the fighters who risked their very lives for democracy on 18 May 1980. A total of approximately 100,000 people, including Kwangju citizens, who this morning paid homage to the 18 May tomb at a cemetery in Mangwol-tong, Kwangju, and university students and members of the South Cholla Provincial University Student Council, who attended other commemorative meetings in Kwangju, filled historic Kumnam-no to attend a meeting marking the 10th anniversary of the 18 May resistance. At today's meeting, which was approved by the authorities, Party for Peace and Democracy Vice President Mun Tong-hwan said that, as a politician, he was very sorry that the issues of punishing those responsible for the suppression and of compensating for the loss of lives had not been solved, even though ten years had passed since the Kwangju democratic resistance.

Mr. Song Kap-sok, chairman of the National Council of University Student Representatives, for whom an arrest warrant had been issued, delivered a five-minute speech and disappeared among the crowd under the protection of 100 people.

When the meeting was over, the citizens marched to the Democratic Liberal Party's [DLP] Kwangju North Chapter building in Chunghung-tong, Kwangju, while chanting slogans such as "Dissolve the DLP."

Almost all of the shops on Kumnam-no and Chungchang-no were closed during the meeting, and some citizens hung flags at half-staff.

In the meantime, the police dispatched 8,000 policemen from 50 police companies on Kwangju streets to prevent street demonstrations by university students. As a result, tension prevailed on city streets.

Further on Rally in Kwangju

SK1805132990 Seoul YONHAP in English 1301 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Kwangju, South Korea (YONHAP)—Some 100,000 citizens flocked onto the main boulevard in this southwestern city Friday afternoon to observe the 10th anniversary of the civil uprising, one of the most tragic incidents in South Korea's modern history which claimed nearly 200 lives by offical accounts.

The gathering held on the Kumnam-no Street was one of the few authorized rallies by the government which has been on the around-the-clock alert for fear of a possible turbulence as student activists, labor unionists and dissidents were converging into this city from the entire nation. The government's permission of the rally was made on the condition that order will be maintained during the gathering.

Most speakers on the rostrum attacked the No Tae-u government for having neglected works to heal the past wound and some called for No's resignation and dissolution of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party. "Nothing has been made regarding the through probe into the uprsing, punishment of those responsible for the killing and the restoration of honor for Kwangju citizens until this time when we commemorate 10th anniversary," a speaker told the audience. He said the Kwangju question will not be cleared up unless No steps down and the ruling party is dissolved.

The traffic was paralyzed around the main street already a few hours before the rally began at 5:10 P.M. as citizens swarmed into the place for the memorial event.

Some 3,000 riot troopers were deployed around the crowd to prevent them from marching to the nearby office building of South Cholla Province where a fire was opened by the troops to initiate a massacre 10 years ago.

Some 200 students hurled stones at the riot police and the police fired tear gas to disperse them just before the rally began.

Students Demonstrate Against DLP

SK1805135990 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 18 May 90

[Report read by announcer live in studio with video footage of several hundred students attending an indoor rally, followed by footage of students marching along a city street; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Meetings that National Alliance To Crush the Democratic Liberal Party's [DLP] One-Party Rule and Achieve People's Basic Rights and other dissident organizations and students had been trying to hold in 14 cities across the country, including a meeting in front of Seoul City Hall, could not be held when 5,000 policemen of 40 police companies prevented the meetings. When a meeting could not be held in Seoul, 3,000 students and people staged fierce demonstrations in Chong-no, Toegye-no, and many other downtown areas, while chanting such slogans as "Dissolve the DLP" and "Resign the current regime."

Kim Tae-chong Urges Resolution

SK1805021990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, May 18 (OANA-YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chong repeated Friday his call for President No Tae-u to solve the problems caused by the military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju pro-democracy protests.

Speaking on the 10th anniversary of the bloody events in the southwestern provincial capital, Kim criticized No for failing to liquidate the legacies of former President Chon Tu-hwan, including the Kwangju problem.

"Even though the No regime refuses to seek a justifiable solution of the Kwangju problems and attempts to return to the rule of the fifth republic (Chon's government), the great spirit of the Kwangju uprising will by all means succeed," said Kim, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD).

Kim's speech was read by PPD Rep. Mun Tong-hwan, chairman of the National Assembly special committee probing the Kwangju democratization movement, in a ceremony at the cemetery dedicated to the victims of the protests.

"President No had agreed on a four-point solution—uncovering the truth of the military crackdown, restoring the honor of Kwangju citizens, compensating victims and erecting monuments in memory of the victims. But he refused to fulfill the promise...

"Our party has made efforts for a solution, but was blocked by the No regime," the PPD leader said.

He said the spirit of the Kwangju uprising was revived in protests in June 1987 that forced Chon to accept democratic reforms, and would live again in the struggle to frustrate the merger of the ruling party with two opposition groups and to achieve a democratic government.

In a speech at another ceremony held at PPD headquarters in Seoul, Kim strongly warned that No and his Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) may face a serious trouble if the Kwangju problems remain unsolved.

He also demanded that it be made known who ordered the army to open fire on civilian protesters in Kwangju and who was responsible for the "massacre." Nearly 200 people were killed and hundreds injured, by official count, during the armed crackdown on 10 days of violent demonstrations in the city, Kim's political stronghold, to protest a virtual coup by the Chon-led military.

No, Kim and then-opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil basically agreed last December on the four-point solution of the Kwangju uprising, but little progress has been made to implement the agreement due to striking differences over procedural matters, including the amount of compensation, between No's camp and the PPD. The two Kims joined forces with No in a merger of their parties in February.

There have been a series of parliamentary hearings and on-the-spot investigations into the military suppression of the uprising since No took office in February 1988, but none yielded substantial results.

The PPD head warned he may make a "grave decision" unless his meeting with No, expected late this month, and an upcoming National Assembly special session are satisfactory.

Tensions are running high on the streets of Kwangju, 255 kilometers southwest of Seoul, as radical student and dissident groups, vowing to struggle against the government, hold massive rallies to mark the 10th anniversary as thousands of riot police prepare to oppose them.

Officials Agree to Compensation

SK1805075390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0727 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (OANA-YONHAP)—Ruling party Chairman Kim Yong-sam and Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun on Friday agreed to complete enactment of a law on compensating victims of the Army's suppression of the 1980 Kwangju protests during the National Assembly special session due late this month.

Kang and Kim, No. 2 man in the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) after President No Tae-u, also agreed to strongly push steps to root out real estate speculation, a chronic social ill that threatens Korea's economic stability, and to solidify cooperative relations between the government and the ruling party, Kim's aide said.

The two met for lunch to discuss pending national issues for the first time since Kim was elected DLP chairman at a national party convention May 9.

The law on compensation for the 10-day violent protest ten years ago also covers steps to restore the honor of Kwangju citizens, who were labeled "rioters" by the martial law command.

Hot debate is expected as the DLP and Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) show striking differences over the law, including the amount of compensation and monuments in memory of victims of the bloody events.

Ho Mun-to Cleared of 1980 Journalists Purge

SK1805062390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0543 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—The Seoul district prosecution has decided not to indict former presidential secretary for political affairs Ho Mun-to on charges of lying to a National Assembly hearing last year.

The prosecution said Friday that questioning of former ruling party Secretary-General Kwon Chong-tal substantiated Ho's claim that he was not involved in a massive purge of journalists in 1980.

Kwon testified that he led the purge and that Ho had nothing to do with it even though he had led the integration of the news media, according to the prosecution.

The prosecution last week summoned Kwon, who returned April 26 from the United States. The prosecution's investigation of Ho was suspended when Kwon left for Korea in June 1988 as he was the key to determining whether Hu had committed perjury in the hearing.

Poll Shows Disapproval of National Assembly

SK1705090290 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 17 May 90 p 1

[Text] It has been shown that people think the 13th National Assembly has not performed its job well.

From 20-29 April, CHOSON ILBO and Korea Gallup jointly polled 1,500 men and women over the age of 20. In the survey—regarding the question of "How does the National Assembly do its job?"—as many as 78.7 percent responded, "It is not doing its job well"; and only 6.1 percent responded, "It is doing its job well." Also, 4.8 percent neither approved nor disapproved of its performance; and 10.4 percent responded, "I do not know."

The number of people who hold a negative assessment of the 13th National Assembly decreased compared to a survey taken in April 1989. At that time, 50.7 percent said, "It is not doing its job well."

When respondents who had a negative assessment were asked the reason for their assessment, 53.9 percent said, "because of fights among parties and factions"; 8.3 percent said, "because the National Assembly has failed to reflect people's opinions in handling state affairs"; 6.1 percent said, "because lawmakers have failed to fulfill their promises"; and 4.8 percent said, "because of economic difficulties."

The survey also showed that people think that the ability and quality of lawmakers are "below standard."

On a scale of one to 10, respondents gave an average of 2.34 points when asked: "Have lawmakers sincerely fulfilled their promises?" They gave 3.28 points when asked: "Are lawmakers uninterested?" The average response was 3.58 points to the question: "Are they trustworthy?"

The fact that the people gave only 3.28 points on the question of "Are they uninterested?" shows that they have doubts about the lawmakers' integrity.

Poll Says Preference To Scrap No's Japan Visit

SK1805082290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0806 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (OANA-YONHAP)—A majority of the South Korean people think President No Tae-u should cancel his state visit to Japan next week unless Tokyo changes its attitude on Korea's demand for an apology for the past, but are well aware that this could damage Korea more seriously than Japan, according to a poll by a Seoul newspaper.

Amid a mounting public outcry in Korea for an explicit apology for the atrocities inflicted on Koreans by Japan during its occupation (1910-1945), the Japanese press has reported that Emperor Akihito will mention "pain in our hearts about an unfortunate past" during a state banquet in honor of No.

Of the 1,600 people aged 20 or over and surveyed over phone across the country Thursday night, 66.5 percent said the remark "pain in our hearts..." would be unacceptable as an apology while 29.7 percent said it would be acceptable.

Those who insisted on cancellation of No's visit outnumbered those who said it should go ahead by 58.3 to 38.9, according to the vernacular daily TONG-A ILBO in its Thursday editions.

The number of people who replied that Akihito's planned remark was unacceptable was higher among younger respondents and those with a high education.

Over 70 percent of people in their 20s replied "unacceptable," compared with 55.2 percent of those 50 years and older.

By profession, the portion was the highest among university students at 84.7 percent, followed by those with management and professional jobs at 79.2 percent and clerical workers at 71.7 percent.

TONG-A said 66.3 percent of those arguing for cancellation of the presidential visit said the reason was that Japan has not made an explicit apology or repented for its wrongdoings, and 23.3 percent gave discrimination against Korean residents as the reason.

Almost half (48.9 percent) said Korea had more to lose than Japan if the diplomatic row escalated, while 6.7 percent said the opposite, indicating that Korean attitudes toward Japan's apology are firm although people fully expect the situation to cause more damage to Korea, TONG-A said.

No Tae-u To Delegate Power to Kim Yong-sam

SK1805004590 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 May 90 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u will meet with Kim Yong-sam, head chairman of the ruling party at least once a week from now on for consultations over key party affairs, informed party sources said yesterday.

The weekly No-Kim meeting will eventually boost the status of Kim Yong-sam as de facto No. 2 man in the ruling party which has thus far been more or less disputed in the wake of intraparty factionalism, they said.

Indications are that a considerable portion of power will be delegated to Kim Yong-sam from President No, concurrently president of the ruling party in the course of the forthcoming weekly encounters between two party leaders.

It is only natural for the party head chairman to meet regularly with the party president for smooth operation of the ruling party, Kim Yun-hwan, first state minister for political affairs said welcoming the No-Kim weekly meetings to be started next week.

Major party affairs will be discussed at the three-way meeting of Kim Yong-sam, Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-chun and be reported to the party president for final decision, Kim added.

Under this decision, Kim Yong-sam will have the first weekly meeting with President No at Chongwadae sometime early next week shortly before No's departure for Tokyo for a three-day official visit to Japan.

Who will be named new speaker of the National Assembly as well as vice speaker and chairmen of the house standing committees during the forthcoming extra session of the National Assembly will be discussed at the No-Kim meeting, they said.

PPD Lawmaker Urges Concessions in Party Merger

SK1805004190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 May 90 p 2

[Text] A PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] lawmaker yesterday called for more concessions from his own party for the proposed merger with the formative Democratic Party [DP].

Rep. Yi Sang-su said that the PPD's leadership should accommodate the DP's demand for a guarantee of equal chance in taking the helms of the envisioned unified party.

Yi's appeal came after merger negotiations hit an impasse during their second round of talks Monday where they traded parallel arguments.

The legislator suggested his own format to achieve the merger which is characterized by a guarantee of 50-50 chance for both sides in electing the merged party's new leadership.

His format calls for the merged party to hold competitive election of a new leader and to give equal number of votes to the two sides.

Then the two parties each form a plenipotentiary body with equal number of membership which is empowered to endorse merger agreement and elect the new leadership through voting.

After the fusion, the two sides would form a screening committee, in which they are equally represented, to select heads of local electoral district chapters.

Yi said his proposal stipulates equal chance principle in leadership election which is missing in the suggestion offered by the PPD's negotiators Monday.

"The Monday talks floundered on the DP's demand for absolute equality in the number of votes in leadership election and the PPD's refusal to accept it. I believe the PPD, which has vested interests, has to be more concessionary to attain the amalgamation of the opposition groups," Yi said.

The lawmaker said he and his minority pro-merger group would do their best to persuade the party leadership to accept his format.

If Yi's suggestions are offered as the PPD's official merger proposal, the prospect for the merger appears to be bright because it meets the DP's main demand.

Petition Drive Planned for Opposition Merger

SK1805073790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)—Four lawmakers plan a petition drive to restart stalled talks between Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) and the nascent Democratic Party (DP) on a merger.

PPD Reps. Yi Sang-su and Yi Hae-chan and DP Reps. Yi Chol and No Mu-hyon met Wednesday and Thursday and agreed to drum up support for the merger through the signature campaign.

They decided to push for the two parties to merge first and then elect a leader by the vote of an equal number of lawmakers from each side, and to appoint the heads of party district chapters within three months of the election. They also agreed to issue a statement calling for the opposition merger next week.

They said they would gain the support of some 40 inactive opposition politicians for the merger through active contacts and would leave their parties if their plan is not accepted by party leaders.

Yi Sang-su, explaining that the plan was premised on the inauguration of the DP, said the PPD and DP should announce their merger before June 10, when the DP is scheduled to be officially founded.

"A considerable number of PPD and DP lawmakers have expressed sympathy for this plan," he said.

Yi Chol said signatures of DP lawmakers and district chapter leaders would be collected as soon as details of the plan were mapped out.

In an apparent attempt to compromise between the unbending positions of the two sides, the plan calls for the PPD and DP to form a joint body responsible for the merger, hold a convention with equal numbers of representatives from each side to elect a party leader and have a 10-member party structuring committee of five members each appoint the heads of district chapters.

In related news, DP members met Wednesday and agreed to reject a PPD proposal for a structuring committee comprising an equal number of members from each party.

On Thursday, PPD members met and agreed to repeat the proposal and add an objection to the DP's offer to draft a party leader from outside the new party or to form a joint leadership. The PPD position showed a hint of flexibility concerning the leadership of district chapters as it no longer said incumbent lawmakers should be allowed to remain as heads of their chapters.

Burma

Entry of U.S. Congressman Solarz Rejected

BK1805135090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1339 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Rangoon, May 18 (AFP)—Burma's military authorities rejected a request by a U.S. congressman to enter the country and observe upcoming elections, saying his trip "had an ulterior motive," a military spokesman said Friday [18 May]. The U.S. Embassy here on May 16 proposed a visit by Representative Steven Solarz to observe the May 27 elections, said Lieutenant Colonel Ye Htut, a member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council's Information Committee.

Mr. Solarz requested permission to freely visit polling booths and also to meet Aung San Suu Kyi, the general secretary of the opposition National League for Democracy, the spokesman said. She has been under house arrest since July. "Taking into consideration his reputation as a man who has blatantly interfered in our internal affairs with total disrespect for our sovereignty, we feel it is not proper to allow him to come," Lt. Col. Ye Htut said.

Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of Burma's independence hero Aung San, has been "disqualified from the elections and declared incommunicado," the spokesman said. A request to meet her was "against the spirit as well as the letter of the law" and was "unreasonable," he said. "We are not a colony of a foreign country nor its lackey. Let the 40 million Burmese people evaluate the freeness or fairness of the elections," the spokesman said. However, Lt. Col. Ye Htut said that just because Mr. Solarz had been rejected, it did not mean visas would be denied to others. "We will consider giving visas to deserving cases," he said.

Myo Nyunt Urges Unity of Defense Forces

BK1705064390 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Major General Myo Nyunt, commander of Yangon [Rangoon] Military Command, in the company of Colonel Sein Htwa, commander of No. 1 Tactical Operations of Yangon Military Command, and Lieutenant Tin Yi, staff officer grade one, visited the 90th Light Infantry Regiment in Thanhlyin [Syriam] in the afternoon of 15 May to explain the need to fully comply with the instructions given by the commander in chief of the Defense Services in his speeches on the 45th Defense Services Day and to the chairmen of State and Divisional Law and Order Restoration Councils on 9 May. The function to explain the speeches was held at the conference of the 90th Light Infantry Regiment at 1320. Present were Commander Khin Maung Soe, commanding officer of the Naval Training Headquarters; Lieutenant Commander Myo Tint, deputy commander of the Naval Training Headquarters; Colonel Khin Maung Aye, deputy commander of the 90th Light Infantry Regiment; and about 400 officers, noncommissioned officers, privates, and their dependents.

Addressing the function, Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt said that in his address to the 45th Defense Services Day, the commander in chief reminded the soldiers and their dependents to accomplish the four major tasks that we have promised to carry out while we are in charge. Of these tasks, the first three, which are considered to be practical and in harmony with the interests of the state and the people, have already been done. The extent of success that we have achieved is quite obvious, and therefore I do not want to go into details regarding these matters.

The final major task of holding a multiparty democratic general elections is also about to be realized in a matter of days. I have been going to the garrisons, regiments, and units under the Yangon Military Command to explain the instruction of our commander in chief regarding orders that we should strictly follow as well as things we should avoid. The clarifications I give regarding the speeches are to make the soldiers and their dependents correctly understand the prevailing situation. They should understand that they are not aimed at favoring or hurting any individual or organization. Soldiers and their dependents will be able to do their duties correctly only when they correctly understand the situation.

The four pledges we make daily contain this passage—we will be loyal to the state and its people. This being the case, our main tasks are to prevent the disintegration of the nation and to ensure peaceful lives for the people. It is quite evident that we have had firmly set precedents throughout history regarding our loyalty and understanding of gratitude as soldiers. Mottos and sayings regarding the loyalty shown by soldiers throughout our history are widely known today.

For instance, the courage of the Prome mayor; the famous saying—be brave, for you have eaten his rice—by Nga Htein Nge, who until his very last moments showed courage and defended his master even when the odds were against him; the courage of the Narathiha Pati King of the Pagan era; the devotion shown by Ok Hla Gyi to the nation and his master; the understanding of gratitude by soldier, Nga Khin Nyo, who believed in the saying—you owe a person even though a mouthful of rice is all you may have eaten. He was sent by the King of Ava, Nga-Si-Shin Kyaw Swa, to kill an enemy king—Ashin Khaya Saw Nyo of Sagaing—but he returned only with that king's sword without killing him because he had eaten with some rice what that king had offered to the gods. These are the good and noble examples of our soldiers throughout history.

Under present circumstances, it is indeed very sad to note that people, who were nurtured by our Defense Services until they became somebody and who in order to gain the power and because of their personal feelings, have been echoing what the others say. They are uttering words of disloyalty and acting with ingratiation to harshly criticize the Defense Services. Soldiers and their dependents must always keep in our hearts and minds the good tradition of loyalty shown by the old warriors of ancient times. They must firmly hold on to the banner—the Defense Services are our parents—and act with loyally in the interests of the people. To be able to do this, it is essential to clearly understand the stand of the Defense Services.

Because of various unavoidable circumstances and being left with no other options, our Defense Services had to take power and assume the responsibilities of the state in order to keep the Union intact, safeguard the independence and sovereignty, and prevent the return to enslaved days. This has been explained by the Defense Services leaders since the takeover of power by the Revolutionary Council in 1962.

As you, soldiers and your dependents already understand, the events of 1988 started when students made some demands concerning student affairs. This later spread because of those who wanted to take advantage of the situation, because of agitation by the former politicians who wanted a free ride on the bandwagon, and because of the behind-the-scenes manipulation by the BCP [Burmese Communist Party] which wanted to wrest state power. Hence, to keep the Union intact and ensure peaceful lives for the people, the Defense Services had to unavoidably take over the responsibilities then.

In the same way as a Buddhist devotee who, after taking the five precepts, had no alternative but to take a medicine laced with intoxicants because his disease becomes unbearable, we were also forced to take the bitter pill in the interests of the country and people. Only when you understand this, will you be able to correctly view the current agitation and the organizational and recruitment efforts being made behind words like democracy and people's interests.

Previously when we had a multiparty system, there were all sorts of discordance and slander. These existed between parents and children, brothers, teachers and students, and leaders and followers simply for the sake of making one's party win or gain power. Today also, in order that a political party or an individual attain power, parents are separated from children, lifetime political colleagues are slinging mud at each other, and there is disunity among youth organizations. If you know how to study, observe, and listen, you will see and hear these things.

Since the majority of the soldiers and your dependents are young, you may not be able to understand the tricks of politicians and the nature of a multiparty system. Let them be divided among themselves. Since the Defense Services is not an organization to get involved in party politics, we will act and stand according to the slogan—whoever it may be that tries to divide us, united we will always remain.

At this point, I wish to state that we have always opposed and fought the BCP because it tries to bring in an alien ideology unsuitable to our country, persecutes the people through its extreme left policies, advocates thoughts that denigrate our traditional beliefs and religion, and persistently tries to cause disturbances in the country.

There are also others like us in the Defense Services. They, who for various reasons are out of the Defense Services, once wrote to us and encouraged soldiers in the field saying, if needed and if given the duties, they would work in any given role to oppose the BCP. Now, when dragged into the maelstrom of party politics, these very fraternal and long-time comrades, who have always opposed the BCP, have ignored the national cause and only look at how they can attain state power. Today they work under the instructions of their new masters—the old BCP people—who once divided the ranks of our Defense Services, maimed and killed our soldiers and caused families of our services personnel to suffer, and persecuted the people through their dismiss, expel, and eliminate policy. This is indeed very saddening news. Perhaps we can deduce a moral here that power corrupts and easily negates lifetime beliefs and conviction.

On the other hand, it must be understood that we must never underestimate the BCP threat. From the example of the BCP's ability to recruit with the enticement of power the very people who were staunch anticommunists and who had personally fought the BCP, we should draw our lesson that you soldiers and your dependents may also be enticed through various means. The BCP may use its military strategy—avoid the tough part and hit at the soft spot [A-mar Shaung A-pwa Taik]—as a political tactic and possibly try to infiltrate and organize your dependents, who are young, less knowledgeable, and easily swayed. Our commander in chief has already talked about the BCP working through a long-term strategy. I therefore reiterate the need for you soldiers and your dependents to be very careful to avoid being recruited.

Continuing, the divisional commander said he wanted to discuss the security situation for the multiparty democratic general elections which is the last major task of the Defense Services. As you all know, organizations and broadcasting stations abroad acted as advisers and showed the path to take during the 1988 events so they can put into place a setup they want. Today also, as the elections approach, they have been continuously broadcasting and saying the elections will not be fair.

In the meantime, some organizations at home are also trying to spread rumors and hurling accusations to disrupt the elections. On behalf of all soldiers and their dependents, I say we will never permit the elections to be disrupted by Defense Services personnel. Regarding the elections, our commander in chief has already issued a special Defense Ministry order to serve as a guideline. Instructions must be followed strictly. Effective action will be taken if they are not.

On the other hand, we, the Defense Services personnel, might be recruited, agitated into action, and slandered so the elections will be disrupted. For instance, by nature, our people despise acts of rape or molestation of women. This weakness was exploited to the fullest extent during the last events [of 1988], and people were agitated with such rumors. There are plans to agitate and cause an outburst of unrest with such tactics. They may form their own crowd, exaggerate false rumors, collectively hurl accusations, and create problems. On the other hand, they may also offer soldiers and their dependents cash and gifts and fete them in order to create a situation they prefer. Hence, let me remind the Defense Services personnel to be careful in their words, deeds, and mannerisms, so they will not fall into their trap. There is no need to desire the gifts they are offering. You must understand that the only thing they can actually give you is the htaung [homonym meaning thousand or prison] gift; htaung in this sense is not the thousand in cash but going to prison.

Despite knowing that an opportunity has already been given to them to compete within the framework of the rules and regulations of the elections commission and in accordance with the law in the upcoming elections to attain state power, we can in no way permit resorting to illegal means, the use of threats to win votes, and stirring up disturbances. If the Defense Services personnel find out that these things are happening, they should report it to their superiors with strong evidence.

We have received information that insurgent organizations will be using threats to make the party of their choice win power. The regions that this regiment is responsible for are coastal areas, and you must therefore always be militarily alert against the possibility of KNU [Karen National Union] and New Mon State Party insurgents infiltrating your regions. On the other hand, insurgent organizations have been sending in their sapper squads to disrupt the elections. We have reported about the squads that had been apprehended, and efforts are being made to expose more of them. We already know about the organizations and the individuals in the country who have contacts with these people. We will talk about them when the time is appropriate. We have been magnanimous and farsighted in not saying anything because if they are exposed and action is taken when the elections are near, we will be accused of trying to play dirty politics and of causing humiliation.

The divisional commander later explained in detail the special order issued by the Ministry of Defense and signed by the commander in chief of the Defense Services, the rules and regulations that Defense Services personnel should follow in the multiparty democratic general elections. In conclusion, the divisional commander said some political parties which have the wrong attitude toward the Defense Services may accuse the elections of being unfair if they do not win. If they do win, they may also engage in activities aimed at breaking up the Defense Services. Whatever they may do, in keeping with the promise we made to the people and to the world, we will work in all possible ways to make the elections a success.

Addressing a conference of the military commanders under the Revolutionary Council, the then chief of defense staff said an old man planting a mango tree may not enjoy the fruits of his labor but his selfless deed is noble because it is aimed at helping the next generation. In the same way, the seed of democracy has already been planted by someone for the next generation of youths to enjoy the fruits of democracy. What we are undertaking now is the process of nurturing the young sapling of democracy by weeding, watering, and using fertilizers. On the other hand, we are also safeguarding and protecting that sapling of democracy from being destroyed. Our deeds are purely out of goodwill and are aimed at making the fruits of democracy bloom in the future so they can be shared equally and in unity among the next generation of youths.

The function ended at 1530, and the divisional commander left the 90th Light Infantry Regiment in Thanhlyin at 1600.

Myo Nyunt Explains Directives for Elections

BK1805090690 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 May 90

[Excerpts] Major General Myo Nyunt, commander of Yangon [Rangoon] Military Command, met with military officers under the Yangon Military Command, responsible persons from township zone and township law and order restoration councils under the administration of the Yangon Division Law and Order Restoration Council as well as police officers under the supervision of Yangon Division People's Police Force in Bayinnaung Hall of the Yangon Military Command Headquarters at 1515 on 16 May and explained the need to strictly observe the orders and directives on the multiparty democratic general elections to be held on 27 May. [passage omitted]

Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt said the chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] had already spoken on programs to be carried out and rules to be observed to ensure that voters can vote freely and peacefully for the candidates of their choice without intimidation or blackmail so the forthcoming multiparty democratic general elections to be held on 27 May will be recorded in history without blemish. [passage omitted] Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt explained the 11 points contained in Defense Department [words indistinct] Special Order No. 17/special/90 dated 9 May 1990 and signed by the commander in chief of the Defense Services himself on ensuring the successful implementation of tasks for holding the multiparty democratic general elections. He said the 11 major points to be observed by members of our Defense Services are as follows:

1. Non-disintegration of the Union; non-disintegration of national unity; preservation of sovereignty; accept the leadership of superiors in fully carrying out national defense and security duties.
2. Maintain vigilance by constantly observing and studying the changing general situation in the country in order to face any possible threat.
3. Constantly upgrade the three capabilities of the Defense Services and constantly strive to achieve proficiency in all fields.
4. Avoid all words and deeds that could undermine unity within the Defense Services.
5. Think, speak, and behave with caution at all times so the people will trust the Defense Services as an impartial institution.
6. Accurately and respectfully follow the rules and laws laid down for the elections.
7. Freely cast a vote for the candidate of your choice during the elections.
8. Members of the Defense Services at all ranks must avoid taking sides with, participating in, assisting, and supporting any political party.
9. Avoid using influence and power provided by rank to give orders, instruct, intimidate, blackmail, threaten, or organize the military units under one's command and people in areas where one is stationed to make people vote for the candidate of an organization that they support.
10. Protect, defend, and safeguard against voting under intimidation by any person or party, use of blackmail, and use of influence during the elections.
11. Restriction of the right to vote freely by members of the Defense Services is forbidden; campaigning for any person is forbidden. Effective action will be taken according to military regulations if this prohibition is breached.

Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt called on all ranks to strictly follow these directives of the commander in chief of the Defense Services. [passage omitted] The meeting ended at 1630.

Martial Law Revoked in Six Townships in Pegu

BK1805142490 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] has issued Martial Law Order No. 8/90, dated 18 May 1990—the tenth day of the waxing moon of Kason, 1352 Myanmar Era. The order reads:

1. In order to ensure effectiveness in the implementation of security, law and order, and regional peace and tranquillity, the State Law and Order Restoration Council issued Martial Law Order No. 1/89 granting the commanders of the Southern Military Command—the previous Central Military Command—the right to exercise martial law administrative and judiciary powers in the military regions under their supervision and command.

2. Presently, as the law and order and regional peace and tranquillity situation has improved in the areas in the jurisdiction of the Southern Military Command, martial law is hereby revoked in the following six townships effective the date of this order:

A. Thanatpin Township, Bago [Pegu] Division
B. Nyaunglebin Township, Bago Division
C. Kyaukkyi Township, Bago Division
D. Shwedaung Township, Bago Division
E. Hlegu Township, Bago Division
F. Paungde Township, Bago Division

By the authority vested in me
Signed: Khin Nyunt, Major General, secretary-1 State Law and Order Restoration Council

Cambodia

Sihanouk Meets With Khieu Samphan 17 May

BK1805015790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 May 90 p 7

[Text] Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk yesterday met Khmer Rouge chief Khieu Samphan as questions stayed unanswered on planned peace talks in Tokyo, despite the prince's stated willingness to receive Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen. The prince held an hour-long meeting with Khieu Samphan yesterday, which a Cambodian source described as a routine courtesy call. The Khmer Rouge leader briefed him on the situation inside Cambodia and heard from him news of developments in Beijing, the source said.

The source declined to affirm if the Tokyo talks were raised during the meeting. But an Asian source said new questions came up after the prince announced his "long leave of absence" from leadership of the resistance on May 7 and suggested that resistance Prime Minister Son Sann do the negotiating with Hun Sen. The prince is willing to receive the Phnom Penh premier in a separate audience, if politely asked.

The meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut, which took place yesterday evening, would be important for the Tokyo talks, the source said. But the key question is if Japan will host the talks, according to Prince Sihanouk's formula, as there has been no reaction from Tokyo since the suggestion was first aired by the prince in Beijing a week ago.

Although the formula was adopted during talks in Jakarta on May 2, 1989, Japan is anxious to obtain concrete results, the source said. "It wants a valid, applicable agreement in writing" to come from the Tokyo talks. As such, Japan would like the agreement signed between Prince Sihanouk, with his weight as leader and president of the resistance, and Hun Sen, the source said. The prince, as the then leader of his own

FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] faction, signed the Bangkok Joint communique with Hun Sen on February 21.

Other questions surrounding the Tokyo talks hinge on Hun Sen and the Khmer Rouge. The Phnom Penh premier, who has accused the prince of delaying the peace process by refusing to participate in the Tokyo talks, is yet to agree to go there to negotiate with Son Sann. The Khmer Rouge is also yet to endorse the planned talks as it holds out against Phnom Penh's push for a ceasefire and cessation of military aid to be the central issues on the agenda—unless they are considered in the context of a comprehensive solution, the source said.

After his one-hour meeting with the prince last night, Gen Chawalit refused to discuss details, but said: "Look at my face. I am smiling again?" An informed source said Prince Sihanouk may have good news to announce in Tokyo.

Sihanouk Clarifies Statement on Khieu Samphan

BK1805013790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 May 90 p 8

[Letter by Sihanouk to THE NATION: "Clarification"]

[Text] In your esteemed newspaper's issue yesterday, page 2, you wrote: "The Prince also said that he would discuss today ways of ending the 11-year Cambodian conflict with the Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, whom he described as a "great leader and patriot." [quotation marks as published] In this regard, I hope you will allow me the possibility of pointing out the following:

1. I gave these above details to a small group of FCCT [Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand] Committee members, prior to my address to the Club itself.
2. I quoted Khieu Samphan as saying that "Pol Pot was a great leader and patriot." I, myself, did not say that Khieu Samphan (or Pol Pot) "was a great leader and patriot."

I should be grateful if you could publish this clarification in the next issue of your esteemed newspaper. —Prince Norodom Sihanouk—Bangkok

Article Commends Sihanouk's Plan for Peace

BK1805020590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 May 90 p 5

[Article by Jacques Bekaert under the rubric "Cambodian Diary" and headlined "Prince Sihanouk—The Man Is Serious]

[Text] What a job. For the past 11 years Prince Norodom Sihanouk has been on the road, repeating day after day a message that enjoys many variations, but that remains solidly rooted in one single powerful theme: the independence, freedom and integrity of Cambodia. Because the man is complex, theatrical, bon vivant and puzzling to the Western mind, many people fail to realise how serious Sihanouk really is.

So quite often the Press gets sidetracked on the question of champagne, film-making, song and dance. Cambodians, I have often found, see no contradiction in a mixture of music and diplomacy and today, while most people of Cambodia have grown very skeptical of politicians and factions, they still to a large extent nurture some secret—or not so secret—affection for the man that was once their king and provided them, not with the perfect society some of Sihanouk's unconditional admirers claim it was, but with a much better world than anything that has followed.

Early this month Sihanouk decided to take a "long leave of absence" from his presidency of Cambodia as well as from his military role in what is called the National Cambodian Resistance. I imagine that after moving to the Cambodian village of Sereipheap, he realised what he must have suspected for a while: that the Cambodians themselves, the civilians especially, had long lost their fervour for the war. And that the best he could do, given his own past role and dedication to his people, was to find a way not to destroy but to reconstruct.

Cambodia today is certainly a happier place than it was between 1975 and 1979. But it is still a ghost of the nation it once was, when Cambodia was a main exporter of rice and Phnom Penh one of the most beautiful cities of Asia. The fault does not lie completely with the Phnom Penh government. The determination of Vietnam, in 1979, to impose a socialist political system over a country deeply traumatised by a radical communist experience, did little to help develop Cambodia. One should remember the early days of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, its rigidity, its suspicion toward anything non-communist (most Western assistance was rather unwelcome in 1979) to understand why the resistance grew up, why so many Cambodians, inside and outside the country saw it as the great hope for a better future.

But much has changed inside Cambodia. Two of the strongest motivations which provide popular support for the resistance—freedom of religion and freedom of economic activity—have practically disappeared. The changes brought on April 30, 1989 to the Cambodian constitution have been more than cosmetic. The Marxist-Leninist ideology, which at one time was the great priority of a regime desperate to indoctrinate the "correct line" in the minds of skeptical citiczens, has not so much collapsed but simply vanished. Sure, they still, once in a while, pay lip service to Marx or Lenin (I doubt anyone ever spends much time reading their work) and there must still be a small faction within the ruling party, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, who believe that communism represents some kind of hope for Cambodia. But I am sure it must be a fast shrinking group. I doubt that one would be able to find much ideological differences, if any, between a soldier of the Cambodian People's Army and his "enemy" from the Khmer People's National Liberation Front or the ANS [Sihanoukist National Army] (now called by Sihanouk the National Army of Independent Kampuchea or ANKI). By and large they are reluctant fighters in a game over which they have little or no control.

What remains in Cambodia is of course a single party. But the party itself is riddled with factions and many of his members would gladly support a less rigid, less "Leninist" (in its structure) party if given the opportunity. Should there be a ceasefire, there is no doubt that several parties will appear, probably a lot more than the offspring of the present four factions.

I imagine, but I may be wrong, that Prince Sihanouk himself realised it was time to do something drastic, dramatic about the concept of war. Too many Cambodians already tend to see war has a malediction over which they have no power. In his nine-point peace proposal last April Sihanouk suggested that a ceasefire was the single most important step, and that pending political problems, some of which are indeed very serious—especially that of the territorial integrity of the nation—could be tackled following a ceasefire. Otherwise, he rightly believes, peace will never have a chance. During a recent trip to Cambodia I found much support for this aspect of his peace proposal, including inside the Phnom Penh administration.

Sihanouk's recent decision to get involved in reconstruction, on both sides of the conflict, is not only "brilliant," to repeat the term used by a Western diplomat, but sensible. It is exactly what the huge majority of Cambodians expect from the prince today. And Phnom Penh's response was indeed very poorly formulated. The accusation made by Radio Phnom Penh, wondering if the royal mission was intended for "Pol Pot to return to power in order to start butchering the Cambodian people again," will certainly not convince anyone and may cost Phnom Penh some of the sympathy it recently won from Western nations. The best Sihanouk can do now is to stick to his idea of a reconstructing role, of a bridge between factions. Of course Cambodia in 1991 will not be the Cambodia of 1960 and the prince will not again enjoy the kind of power he had then. But Cambodia will need a senior statesman, a man above factions who has a greater political and diplomatic experience than anyone else.

Sihanouk's speech at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand on Wednesday [16 May] night, quoted abundantly from a rather strange article published by the NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE (a confidential newspaper, I must say), an article based, the author claims, on a report by the House of Representatives Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare which makes rather wild accusations regarding the extent of the present Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia and the "annexation" of three Cambodian provinces by Hanoi (Mondolkiri, Rattanakiri and Stung Treng). But during the question and answer session that followed his speech, the prince was remarkably moderate in his remarks about Vietnam. That kind of moderation—he has often been accused by Cambodian ultra-patriots of being soft on Vietnam—is precisely the kind of wisdom the country will need after peace allows a normal political life.

Both the nine-point peace proposal and Sihanouk's will to reconstruct his nation are efforts in the right direction: that of peace. The silence of those countries and intellectuals who for the past few years have increasingly accused Sihanouk of being on the side of war, of the Khmer Rouge against the "peaceniks" of Phnom Penh, is strange. And Mr Hun Sen, who did much to imporve the regime of which he is prime minister and who certainly deserves some credit for the new Constitution, should bring to Tokyo a better answer than that broadcast recently by Radio Phnom Penh. As the prince himself pointed out, Hun Sen has a lot to gain by having Sihanouk come to Cambodia.

KPNLAF Reportedly Ready for Talks on Truce

BK1805012790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 May 90 p 7

[Text] The Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces [KPNLAF] said yesterday it is ready to discuss an immediate ceasefire in Cambodia with the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh Government if it leads to a global political settlement. In a statement issued by the KPNLAF High Command in Banteay Mean Rith in Cambodia, the KPNLAF outlined certain conditions which had to be fulfilled if a ceasefire is to be discussed and implemented.

The KPNLAF said it continues to believe that "only a global political settlement can end permanently the suffering of the Khmer people." The non-communist group said it has already voiced support for the 16-point position taken by the United Nations Security Council during its past three meetings. But if the (warring) factions agree to discuss a ceasefire first, we do not have any objection to it and are ready to take part with a positive mind," the statement said.

The KPNLAF added, however, that because of a lack of a simultaneous global political settlement, a ceasefire could be contemplated under certain conditions. The faction said it would agree to a ceasefire if "this ceasefire could lead, in a reasonable period of time, to a Cambodian global political settlement, therefore a possible ceasefire should be limited in length even if it might be renewed." The ceasefire should also be an opportunity for Vietnamese forces to make an "effective, total and final" withdrawal from Cambodian territory under international control.

Vietnam-USSR 'Expansionist' Strategy Viewed

BK1605140090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 May 90

[Station commentary: "Vietnam and the Soviet Union Are Actively Implementing the Indochinese Federation Strategy Against Cambodia and Laos and the Expansionist Strategy Against Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] Since their announcement on deceitful troop withdrawal in September 1989, the Hanoi authorities have actively launched all kinds of deceitful maneuvers in an attempt to divert world attention from the presence of aggressor Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and the Indochinese Federation strategy to annex Cambodia and Laos and to make the world accept their acts of aggression and expansion as a fait accompli.

But truth is truth. Neither the aggressor Hanoi authorities nor their Soviet boss can cover up the true nature of their shameless hegemonist, expansionist, and aggressive nature. Governments of various countries in this region and regional and international military sources and strategists clearly see that the Hanoi authorities—with the Soviet Union's providing all kinds of weaponry—still maintain hundreds of thousands of their aggressor forces in Cambodia. These sources see they have been carrying on their Indochinese Federation plan actively and quietly. The world community is well aware of this danger and has been condemning this criminal plan of the Vietnamese authorities.

A recent report by a special committee of the U.S. Congress on the aggressive and expansionist plan of Vietnam and the Soviet Union serves as clear evidence of this Vietnamese-Soviet dark design. The report reveals that Vietnam, with the direct support of the Soviet Union, has set up a joint military organization of Vietnam and Lao and Phnom Penh puppets with the Vietnamese in command at all levels. Vietnam is preparing to set up a centralized regional command network under Vietnamese control and many new command headquarters for linking the Vietnamese border with the interior of Cambodia and Laos. According to the report, following the announcement on troop withdrawal in September, Vietnam has hidden 27,060 forces in Cambodia; since this troop withdrawal farce, Vietnam has sent 18,000 fresh troops to Cambodia. The report noted that in the triangular region near the common border between Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia, Vietnam has set up a combined ethnic army with two full divisions of Vietnamese forces as the core.

The report of the U.S. congressional special committee went on to say that the Vietnamese authorities are implementing a plan to directly control various provinces in eastern Cambodia adjacent to Vietnam by setting up four military fronts with bases inside Vietnamese territory close to the Cambodian-Vietnamese border. These bases are intended as a launching ground where operation teams are dispatched to help the combined ethnic army units inside Cambodia.

In other areas inside Cambodia, Vietnam has set up strategic centers for launching intervention under the arrangement and instruction of the Vietnamese command headquarters in Pursat Province. The report stressed that this Vietnamese command headquarters in Pursat Province controls and commands between 45,000 to 57,000 Vietnamese troops. It added that Vietnam and the Soviet Union are training an independent division that is a combined ethnic division. Members of this division wear the uniforms of the Phnom Penh puppet army. The report stated there is clear evidence that the Soviet Union is giving full support to this Vietnamese action. The key method of troop preparation has already been carried out, with many Soviet advisers and experts providing assistance on the spot. The transportation of weapons from the Soviet Union to Cambodia and Laos is being carried out through Vietnam with thorough inspection by the Soviet Union and [words indistinct]. A number of Soviet aircraft, particularly MIG-23's, were sent from Cam Ranh base to the interior region to assist the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and Laos.

This report is further proof that even though it has faced all kinds of serious difficulties, Vietnam will never abandon its regional and global expansion strategy nor will it let go of Cambodia. Due to this obstinate nature, Vietnam has resolutely refused to allow the United Nations and the UN International Peacekeeping Force to inspect the presence of its aggressor forces in Cambodia. Vietnam has rejected a genuine national reconciliation among all Cambodian nationals through a free and democratic election. Only by putting more pressure politically, diplomatically, and economically on them will the aggressor Hanoi authorities be compelled to really withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia under UN supervision. Only then will Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region be safe from the grave threat of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Vietnam's Objection to UN Role Criticized

BK1705035390 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 May 90

[Article: "Vietnam's Rejection of the UN Control Mechanism for the Withdrawal of Its Invading Troops From Cambodia Is Clear Evidence That Vietnam Has No Goodwill Whatsoever To Resolve Its War of Aggression in Cambodia"]

[Text] According to informed diplomatic sources in Beijing, at the recent talks in the PRC capital city, the Vietnamese delegation led by Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Ding Nho Liem continued to vehemently reject a UN peacekeeping force and a UN role in verifying the withdrawal of all forms of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia. The inflexible position continually adopted by the Hanoi authorities explicitly proves once again that the Vietnamese have no goodwill whatsoever to settle their aggression war in Cambodia.

The international community clearly sees that the key question that continues to deadlock a breakthrough to ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia is Vietnam's objection to a strict UN control over the complete withdrawal of its aggressor troops from the country. The national and international public is well aware that the reason Vietnam objects to or plays tricks to avoid the key question is because Vietnam has hidden tens of thousands of its troops within the puppet army and administration and among the more than 1 million Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia.

Provided this significant question is resolved—meaning if the Hanoi authorities accept the UN control over the withdrawal of their invading troops from Cambodia—the national reconciliation among all Cambodians and other issues will be settled without any difficulty. The peace- and justice-loving people and countries throughout the world, as well as the Cambodian people inside and outside the country, want to see Cambodia liberated from Vietnamese servitude and recover its independence and peace. They want to see a genuine national reconciliation achieved among all the Cambodian people within the framework of a great national union, regardless of their political tendencies or pasts.

If Vietnam really wants to reach a genuine political settlement of the Cambodian problem, it should:

1. Accept a UN control over the total withdrawal of its aggressor forces from Cambodia, and

2. Agree to a national reconciliation for all the Cambodian people—regardless of their political leanings or pasts—through free, equal, and democratic elections under the supervision of the United Nations.

VONADK on SRV Troops Sent to Battambang

BK1705003690 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] On 10 May, the Hanoi authorities sent 40 trucks carrying 1,200 fresh Vietnamese troops wearing the puppet army uniforms from Vietnam along National Route 1, across the Mekong River at Neak Loeung, to Phnom Penh. The troops then left Phnom Penh via National Route 5, through Kompong Chhnang and Pursat towns, to Battambang Province.

Radio Urges Sihanouk To Meet Hun Sen in Tokyo

BK1805092190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 May 90

[Station commentary: "Attempts at Reviving Demagogic Policy"]

[Text] In Beijing a few days ago Samdech Sihanouk forcefully launched a major diplomatic mission to get what he called humanitarian aid for the reconstruction of Cambodia from various generous countries. In order to realize this goal, the samdech sent a message to his allies asking them to assign a team of two so-called good diplomats willing to help him gather the donations. According to Sihanouk's idea, besides attempting to go into the so-called liberated zone, this team would go with him to collect aid in North Korea and China.

Just looking at the itinerary of this mission, the Cambodian people can easily guess which types of necessary goods the samdech wished to obtain and can immediately sense the consequences. Everyone remembers that for the past more than 11 years Samdech Sihanouk and his allies have spent huge sums of money on overseas travel in frantic searches for arms, ammunition, and war materiel to equip Cambodian refugees and unleash them against the rebirth of the Cambodian people in an attempt to topple the government of the State of Cambodia. However, the number of donor countries has decreased with the passing years as more people have become better aware that helping Samdech Sihanouk or Son Sann is tantamount to helping Pol Pot. Consequently, except for the genocidal Pol Pot gang, the groups supporting Sihanouk and Son Sann have remained very weak and been dealt stinging blows by the Cambodian People's Armed Forces. They have been beaten up and forced to flee in shame to their sanctuaries.

Recently, after they were kicked out of Svay Chek and Thmar Puok, the Sihanoukists and Sonsannians vociferously trumpeted that Vietnamese troops were lending a helping hand to the Cambodian People's Armed Forces in their routing. They claimed that the defeats of their own groups were the result of their lack of ammunition, food, and artillery fire. The complaint of his men has not only neutralized the samdech's ambition to overthrow the State of Cambodia through military means but has also showed to international opinion the strength and sturdiness of the State of Cambodia. However, living up to his notoriety for being tricky, the samdech came up with a new ruse to escape world condemnation against him for associating with Pol Pot and to redress the distressing situation he was in. Sihanouk announced his sham leave of absence from the political and military scenes and appointed himself a super beggar soliciting aid from foreign countries.

No one is surprised that this humanitarian mission is not at all for the purpose of supplying potable water, health clinics, and schools or restoring Buddhist pagodas. It is to get arms, ammunition, and food supplies for the so-called nationalist army in preparation for the monsoon so they can continue to sabotage and destroy. This is merely another of the samdech's attempts to revive the demagogic policy that he pursued from mid-1950 to 1970.

The Cambodian people would like to remind the samdech, who does not understand or pretends not to understand, that if he really wishes to work for the reconstruction of Cambodia he should show genuine goodwill in the settlement of the Cambodian problem first by sincerely entering into negotiations with Comrade Chairman Hun Sen in Tokyo so that together they can bring an end to the armed conflict in Cambodia. Otherwise, not only foreign aid, but even the gains made by the Cambodian people throughout the country would fall prey to the flames of the civil war the Polpotists have been seeking by all means to prolong.

Radio Questions Sihanouk's Claim to Popularity

BK1705074990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 May 90

[Station commentary: "Who Else Is Still Loyal to Sihanouk?"]

[Text] In Beijing recently Sihanouk vociferously accused the government of the State of Cambodia of denying him permission to come home and conduct a so-called crusade for the rehabilitation of the people and reconstruction of Cambodia. Sihanouk also charged that this was because the government of the State of Cambodia was afraid of the fact that the overwhelming majority of Cambodians still supported and remained loyal to the samdech. We would like to ask: Up to now, who else is still loyal to the samdech?

People still remember that Sihanouk himself once wondered about this. In Bangkok on 24 April, Sihanouk confided to French press agency AFP that even his own army might not necessarily respect him. Therefore, was there any sign that would make Sihanouk believe that the majority of Cambodians are still loyal to him? What indeed should worry the government of the State of Cambodia?

People have not yet forgotten that not so long ago the government of the State of Cambodia invited the samdech to return to the country and was even prepared to give him a high-ranking position. However, this proposal was rejected by Sihanouk because the Polpotist Khmer Rouge was not permitted to come with him. Thus, what the Cambodian people are worried about it is not Sihanouk, but those who stand behind his back.

Over the past 11 years, even though Sihanouk has not returned to the motherland, he has already been busily seeking all means to defend Pol Pot and get arms and ammunition for the Polpotists and his other allies to enable them to sabotage the achievements made by the Cambodian people such as bridges, roads, schools, hospitals, and temples, and even to kill people. Now, if he were to be allowed to enter the motherland and clearly see the locations of various buildings, it would certainly be much easier for Sihanouk to pinpoint these targets for Pol Pot to cause even more serious devastation. For this reason, the Cambodian people have demanded in earnest that Sihanouk publicly declare his dissociation from the Pol Pot gang and that he submit a written application because the samdech is notorious for changing his mind. If the samdech can do that, not only will he have the right to travel freely throughout the country like other Cambodians, but he will also enjoy the fundamental rights of citizens, especially the right to vote and to run in Cambodia's free elections.

As for the question of loyalty, the samdech should understand that even the Pol Pot gang to which he has made great contributions over the past 20 years is far from loyal to him. This is not surprising, for even Sihanouk himself has frequently admitted and the international press repeatedly divulged it. Therefore, before winning the loyalty of people living far from him, the samdech should first try to win the loyalty of his entourage.

Chea Sim Honors Ho Chi Minh's Centenary

BK1805075590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] On the morning of 18 May at the Basak auditorium, the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council's committee for organizing national and international festivals held a solemn meeting to celebrate President Ho Chi Minh's centenary under the chairmanship of Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of both the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council.

Attending the gathering were full-fledged and alternate members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; leading cadres from the party institutions; officials; mass organizations; ministers; deputy ministers; directors general; deputy directors general; and cadres, staff, and workers from central services; as well as ethnic groups and a great many overseas Cambodian compatriots. SRV Ambassador Comrade Ngo Diem and comrade ambassadors and charge d'affairs from various friendly countries to Cambodia were present as well.

After listening to the two countries' national anthems and paying tribute to the souls of the cadres and combatants who died for the cause of the motherland, Comrade Chairman Chea Sim noted: The life sacrifice undergone by President Ho Chi Minh was not only for the cause of liberating the Vietnamese motherland but also for contributing to the cause of freeing all the people in Indochina and for the prosperity of socialism and world peace. The president [words indistinct] the noble international proletarian spirit of the Vietnamese party, government, and people who, at all times, provide material and moral support to our Cambodian party, government, and people for the cause of promoting Cambodia's prosperity.

Hun Sen Receives Swedish Red Cross President

BK1605080390 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 May (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the State of Cambodia, received Dr. Sturb Liner, president of the Swedish Red Cross, and his delegation in Phnom Penh on Monday [14 May].

Chairman Hun Sen briefed his guests on Cambodia's situation since the liberation, in particular, the military, economic, political, and diplomatic situation of the State of Cambodia since the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

He also spoke about his visit to Thailand and the Cambodian Government's stance on a settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Chairman Hun Sen sincerely thanked the Swedish Red Cross and people for the humanitarian aid they have given to the Cambodian people.

In his reply, Dr. Sturb Liner extoled the multifaceted development and achievements recorded by the Cambodian people and pledged to do his best to assist the people.

He also committed himself to do whatever he can to make the Swedish people have a better understanding of the situation in Cambodia, and to contribute to the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and the reconstruction of the country.

Indonesia

Cambodian Boat People Arrive on Kalimantan Shore

79 Land 16 May

BK1605103090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Jakarta, May 16 (AFP)—A boat carrying 79 Cambodians has washed ashore on the western coast of the Indonesian island of Kalimantan, provincial naval authorities said Wednesday [16 May]. The boat, the fourth known to have been stranded on Indonesian shores in slightly over one week, had 79 Cambodians on board when it washed ashore near the west Kalimantan provincial capital of Pontianak on Sunday, navy station commander Lieutenant Colonel Budo Sadiharso said there. The boat had a leaking hull and an engine breakdown, he added.

The officer quoted one of the 79 boat people—68 adults and 11 children—as saying that the boat had left the Cambodian coastal town of Kompong Som on May 6 and that it was heading for Australia. A source in Pontianak said one of the Cambodians had told local officials that they had met with Malaysian and Singaporean patrol boats while on their journey and that they had received fuel from them.

The damaged boat and engine was being repaired on the coast where it washed ashore while the refugees were given temporary shelters nearby, Lieut. Col. Sadiharso said. The source in Pontianak said that the boat was expected to be ready to leave Thursday.

Lieut. Col. Sadiharso said the Cambodians were to leave Pontianak as soon as their boat was repaired but declined to say whether the boat people would be sent to Indonesia's designated Indochinese refugee centre on Galang Island, south of Singapore.

Three boats carrying a total of 199 people claiming to be Cambodians washed ashore in Java and Sumatra last week. The Cambodian boat people, who also were bound for Australia, are all now in Galang, an official of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) at the centre said Wednesday.

The passengers of the two boats which were stranded in Java were moved to Galang via Jakarta last Thursday, while the third boatload who had been stranded in the central Sumatran province of Jambi arrived in Galang Sunday after their boat was repaired, the official said.

Indonesia, party to a 1975 Geneva agreement on Indochinese refugees, has pledged to continue providing temporary asylum to incoming boat people pending their resettlement elsewhere.

Two-Week Total Reaches 228

BK1705053790 Hong Kong AFP in English 0519 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Jakarta, May 17 (AFP)—Two boats carrying a total 153 Cambodians have arrived on the west coast of Kalimantan, bringing the total number of Cambodian boat people to Indonesia to 228 in two weeks, officials said Thursday.

A boat with 47 Cambodians arrived in Muara Jungkat, West Kalimantan, late Wednesday, a naval officer in the provincial capital of Pontianak said. The 26 men, 14 women and seven children were given temporary shelter nearby, said the officer, captain Said, in a telephone interview adding that another boat with 96 Cambodians aboard landed Wednesday in Pemangkat. They were the fifth and sixth groups of Cambodian refugees to arrive in this country since the beginning of the month.

A boat with 79 people, its hull leaking water and its engine broken, was stranded Sunday at Muara Jungkat and was expected to sail later Thursday after it was repaired and loaded with fuel, food and water, Capt. Said said. He quoted one of the Cambodians as saying they intended to sail to Australia.

Three other boats with a total of 199 people were washed up on the islands of Java and Sumatra two weeks ago. Their passengers have since been moved to a refugee centre in Galang, south of Singapore.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Wednesday that the recent wave of Cambodians was "a new phenomenon which is quite preoccupying," adding that Jakarta could not prevent the boat people from pursuing their journey if they wished to do so. Indonesia has said it will continue to give first asylum to Indochinese refugees on condition that they be resettled in third countries.

Laos

CPSU Foreign Relations Board Makes Visit

BK1505133490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] In compliance with cooperation plans between the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee, on the afternoon of 15 May a delegation of CPSU Central Committee Foreign Relations Board led by Comrade Lukashev, deputy head of the board, arrived in Vientiane for a working visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Soviet delegation was greeted upon arrival at the airport by Comrade Thongloun Sisoulit, member of the party Central Committee, deputy head of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Board, and deputy minister of Foreign Affairs, and a number of cadres concerned. Also present at the airport to welcome the delegation was Comrade Yuriy Mikheyev, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

During the visit, the delegations of the Foreign Relations Boards of the two countries will meet to exchange views on internal and international matters, bilateral relations, cooperation, and other issues of common interest. The Soviet delegation will also meet and exchange experiences with representatives of other Lao sectors and visit a number of places. The visit will contribute to strengthening the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union.

Kaysone Phomvihan Arrives in Hanoi 16 May

BK1705152290 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] A ceremony was held in a warm and intimate atmosphere in Hanoi on the morning of 16 May to welcome Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], together with the Lao party and government delegation. They arrived there to attend President Ho Chi Minh's 100th birth anniversary. Included in the Lao delegation were Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP CC Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister; Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP CC, minister and head of the office of the LPRP CC and the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association; and representatives of mass organizations, intellectuals, and the Lao Front for National Construction.

Welcoming our Lao delegation were Comrade Do Muoi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Comrade Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Commission of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Le Mai, deputy foreign affairs minister; and a number of senior Vietnamese cadres.

Kaysone Phomvihan Receives Mongolia's Message

BK1705101390 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 17 (KPL)—General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [Kaysone Phomvihan] recently received a message of thanks from the president of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [MPRP CC], [Gombojabyn Ochirbat].

The message was sent to reciprocate the Lao party top leader's message of congratulations over the latter's election as president of the MPRP CC.

New Australian Envoy Calls on Phoumi Vongvichit

BK1705103090 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 17 (KPL)—Acting President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Phoumi Vongvichit yesterday received at the Presidential Palace the letter of credentials of Mr. Michael Douglasmann who was accredited as new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia to Laos.

Mr. Michael Douglasmann was former assistant secretary in charge of personnel and general services branch, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia.

His appointment is hoped to contribute to the increasingly developed relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The Australian Government has since 1979 provided assistance to Laos in the form of cooperation projects. They include irrigation projects, the heavy machine maintenance project, the livestock and pasture project at Seuang River, and the cassava (?and) maize planting project.

Phoumi Vongvichit's Guidelines for Children's Day

BK1705104090 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 17 (KPL)—Acting President of the Republic Phoumi Vongvichit, who is also president of the National Commission for International Day of Children (June 1), recently gave an instruction on the International Day of Children celebration in Laos this year to all the state institutions and mass organisations at both central and provincial levels across the country.

The instruction gives guidelines on how to organize the celebration of the event so that it is rich in form and complete in content. These involve organizing meetings at which speeches and reports on child care and education are to be made by responsible personnel.

Philippines

U.S. Cultural Center in Manila Attacked

HK1805010190 Hong Kong AFP in English 0035 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Manila, May 18 (AFP)—A man armed with a grenade launcher fired into a U.S. Government building in Manila early Friday, causing slight damage and no injuries, police and security guards said.

The Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center in the international financial district of Makati was attacked at about 6:40 A.M. (2240 GMT Thursday), a police spokesman said. A Filipino guard at the building, Garth Tumangil, said the blast shattered glass windows at the back of the building. The attack occurred shortly before U.S. and Philippine negotiators were to begin the fifth day of talks on the future of U.S. military bases in this former U.S. colony.

No group immediately claimed responsibility, and the attacker was not identified.

"I understand there was an incident and we're looking into it. No one was injured and there was very little damage," U.S. Embassy spokeswoman Victoria Middleton said. Asked if she thought the attack was linked to the ongoing talks, she said: "I can't speculate on that."

Witnesses Say Four Responsible

HK1805045190 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 18 May 90

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] Two grenades were hurled at the Thomas Jefferson Library at Gil Puyat Avenue in Makati this morning. According to the police, the grenades were launched from a taxi passing by. The grenades exploded at the fourth floor of the building. Witnesses say they saw the four men on board the taxi who threw the grenades. In an interview with Philippine Broadcast News, Victoria Middleton, U.S. Embassy spkoesman, said they are investigating the explosion:

[Begin Middleton recording] *At 0600 [2200 GMT 17 May] this morning two grenades were launched at the Thomas Jefferson Cultural Centre in Makati. They did minimal physical damage. We are investigating the incident and no one has yet claimed credit for it. The damage was minimal and there was no personal injuries. No one was injured.* [end recording]

'Adherence of Groups' Demonstrated

HK1805094990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 18 May 90

[Excerpts] There is a growing suspicion by some sectors of the society that enemies of the government are again launching destabilization moves. This speculation gained stronger ground when two grenades from a grenade launcher were fired into the Thomas Jefferson Library at 0610 [2210 GMT] this morning.

Meanwhile, the Mondragon building, only a few meters away from the bombed Jefferson library; and the Hotel Intercontinental, also not far from the library, received bomb threats from unknown callers. Here is Jess Garcia with the details:

[Begin recording] Americans living in the Philippines are gripped by fear following the bombing of the Jefferson Library, located at Jupiter Street, Buendia, Makati, Metro Manila, by four armed men. [passage omitted]

This incident demonstrates the sincere adherence of groups who are against the U.S. military bases to their threat to liquidate U.S. nationals and destroy their facilities. [passage omited]

Meanwhile a report said that at 1100 (0300 GMT) this morning, the Manila Intercontinental Hotel in Makati also received a threat that a bomb was to explode inside the hotel. But hotel staff denied receiving any call of this kind, adding that all their guests stayed calm and did not panic. [end recording]

Military Names Suspects in U.S. Airmen Killings

HK1805045590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] The military has identified two suspects in the killing of two U.S. servicemen in Pampanga last Sunday. Colonel Frederick Romero, deputy Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police regional commander for operations, said the suspects were identified as Allan Guttierez, alias Comrade Tom, and Gonzalo Bondoc, alias Comrade Ross or Comrade Nonong. They are members of the Pampanga operational command of the New People's Army. The suspects are being charged with murder. U.S. servicemen John Raven and James Green were killed last Sunday night near the Holiday Hotel where they were staying.

Aquino Proposes Medical Aid Fulfill Shortfall

HK1705133590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today proposed that the U.S. give medical aid and other important equipment to fulfill its $222 million aid shortfall for the maintenance of its six military bases in the country. In a statement at the Veteran's Center, the president said much of the equipment at the center is now very old and needs to be replaced. One other suggestion was for the U.S. to give the Philippines military equipment surplus.

U.S. World Court Plan Called Unacceptable

HK1805105390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] The plan by the United States to bring to the World Court the issue of the expiry of the Republic of the Philippines-U.S. military bases agreement is unacceptable. This was the reaction by Senator Rene Saguisag to the statement of the U.S. Information Service Chief Stanley Schrager that they will ask the World Court to uphold their position that the bases agreement will expire in 1992. Saguisag said the U.S. Government itself upholds the principle of a constitution being prevalent over any treaty. Based on the Philippines' Constitution, the military bases agreement will expire on 16 September 1991. Schrager's statement that the agreement will expire in 1992 came after Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus issued a notice of termination to the bases agreement. Based on the country's Constitution, a year before the agreement's expiry, a notice of termination must be issued to the U.S. government. According to Saguisag, the U.S. move to go to the World Court is unacceptable because it did not even recognize the court when Nicaragua filed a case against them in this court in 1984.

Senator on Possible U.S. Moves To Keep Bases

HK1805104790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] The U.S. military bases in the Philippines are still of such great importance that they could not be pulled out very easily. This was the reaction of Senator Heherson Alvarez on President George Bush' statement that their bases here are no longer important to them. Alvarez said the U.S. may press for a snap presidential election here and it may even support a coup d'etat. On the possibility of the bases being relocated in Palau, Alvarez said the place is too far and not advisable for the Americans. Here is part of Senator Alvarez' statement:

[Begin recording] [Alvarez] They say they will transfer there, had they thought if that place could meet their needs? They should study the time frame. They say the bases are no longer important. Do they mean they are not important in the next three years? That seems difficult to understand. They can say that the bases are no longer important in the next 10 or 20 years, but to suddenly say that the bases are no longer important is unbelievable.

[Reporter] Senator, we know that the United States is an influential country and a power itself. Will they do what they have been doing in other countries to protect their own interests here? Might they finance an uprising against the government or carry out covert operations?

[Alvarez] They can do that if they have a particular group who can grant them a new bases treaty. But during these days, I don't see a single group that could promise them this. This could happen but it's a distinct and distant possibility. They have no one to immediately put in power. That's my view.

[Reporter] Sir, they might press for snap elections, and the next administration could be pro-bases.

[Alvarez] That's true. If we take this snap election, they may be able to protect their interests here. [end recording]

Student Leader Says Termination Note 'Illusion'

HK1705100190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 17 May 90

[By Vic Pambuan of Mobile Unit No. 13]

[Text] The notice of termination served by the Aquino government for the withrawal of the U.S. bases from the country is merely an illusion. According to League of Filipino Students Chairman Nathaniel Santiago, the bases' notice of termination is simply for the purpose of renegotiating with the United States a new the compensation package for the bases' retention. He added that they are challenging President Aquino to explain to the nation what she exactly means by national interest in the context of the exploratory talks. There are no guiding principles which the government has issued. It seems that for the president, the national interest is directed towards the bases' compensation or the request for a new amount for the retention of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. Here is part of our interview with Nathaniel Santiago:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] The government has already served a notice of termination. What is your reaction to this?

[Santiago] This is the main thing we would like to clarify. There are illusions prevailing. Many think that because the notice of termination has already been served, the military bases will go. They are mistaken. The trend here is that the old treaty was terminated in order to pave the way for a new one. This could be the outright extension [words indistinct]. The military bases could still remain.

The Aquino government's agenda shows that it will enter into renewed negotiations, by the fact that its main agenda is simply compensation. [end recording]

Nathaniel Santiago is currently under detention in the Western Police District General Assignment Section. He was charged with illegal assembly and will be freed only with a 600,000-peso bail.

15 Arrested in U.S. Embassy Rally 16 May

HK1705050390 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Fifteen persons were arrested in yesterday's dipsersal operations in front of the U.S. Embassy in Manila. The police detained some leaders of student military groups and three Japanese. Arrested were League of Filipino Students member Nathaniel Santiago and Lidi Alejandro of the New People's Alliance. The three Japanese were identified as (Misao Inoye, Enchi Koshida, and Kiyo Kaso).

The Western Police District authorities said they will be charged for violating the Public Assembly Act. Senator Wigberto Tanada, however, supports the arrested demonstrators.

'Unique' Antibases Rally at U.S. Embassy Held

HK1805100590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 18 May 90

[By Vic Pambuan of Mobile Unit No. 13—italicized portions in English]

[Text] Before the five-day exploratory talks ended, the corner of Plaza (Zaraguzan) and Roxas Boulevard was like a picnic ground as the antibases group ABAKADA [Democratice Movement Against the Bases] gathered there and presented a different form of protest action in front of the U.S. Embassy. Some members of the League of Filipino Students and rich persons who used to have strong links with the Office of the President, like Makati Councillor Bobby Brillantes, Congresswoman Nikki Coseteng, Professor Randy David, former Ninoy Aquino International Airport [NAIA] general manager Aurelio German, and Lidi Alejandro, participated. The style of their protest involved various food recipes which they related to the exploratory talks. Here are several examples: lechon de leches [suckling pig of the blasted], hinting on officials who are ready to sell the country to enrich themselves; pinaki-alamang internal affairs [shrimp saute using a Filipino cooking utensil but using a U.S. ladle], meaning intervention in internal affairs; sinugpong [lobster] karapatan [rights], meaning curtailed rights; lengua de gago [simpleton's tongue], hinting that the U.S. panel members confuse the Filipinos who in turn allow themselves to be confused; and steak commando, a Filipino favorite which is not normally in reach of the average kitchen, is marinated in good conditions in foreign lands.

After this unique protest action in front of the U.S. Embassy, there was a short program. There was a dance that presened antibases sentiment. Then the protesters ate the dishes they displayed as many onlookers, including antiriot police, beggars, and vendors hovered,.

When we asked if the rally had a permit, Police Colonel Panganiban of Station 1 said there was none, but higher officials allowed it because it was peaceful and the leaders are known to be good citizens.

Here is our interview with former NAIA general manager Aurelio German:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] It seems that your protest action is different from others?

[German] We wanted this to be different from the usual protests staged in front of the U.S. Embassy. We thought of presenting a salo-salo laban sa moro-moro [feast against bufoonery] *in reference to the exploratory talks.* We prepared and displayed dishes. As a starter, we had the open options soup. There was also the lechugas ng mga balasubas [lettuce of swindlers], commando steak, ginahasang hasa-hasa [raped mackerel], lengua de gago, pinaki-alamang internal affairs, lechon de leche, and sinugpong karapatan.

Many attended the presentation and we are happy that they appreciated the unique *presentation of a protest against the presence of the military bases.*

[Reporter] Will this demonstration last throughout the duration of the exploratory talks?

[German] Yes we will continue with it. *As a matter of fact,* on 24 May there will be another one which we have named halo-halo, sama-sama sa kasarinlan [altogether towards independence]. It will be held at the Liwasang [Plaza] Bonifacio at 4:00 in the afternoon. We expect Senators Pimentel, Romulo, Estrada, and other members of the Senate and Congress who share the same sentiment as the ABAKADA regarding the military bases issue to join us.

[Reporter] Who are the officials with you now?

[German] Those who were here at noontime were Congresswoman Nikki Coseteng; Professor Randy David; Lidi Alejandro, who was just released from detention; Cookie Diokno; Renato Constantino; and Ronald Llamas. [end recording]

Bases Talks End, U.S. To Give Aid Shortfall

HK1805085390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 18 May 90

[By Vic Pambuan of Mobile Unit No. 13]

[Text] The five-day exploratory talks led by U.S. panel representative Richard Armitage and Philippine panel representative Secretary Raul Manlgapus have ended with the agreement that the U.S. government will give the $222.58 million military aid shortfall. In the first four days the U.S. panel refused to consider the demand, but Manglapus convinced Armitage.

For the benefit of all, we will read this report in English:

The country's honor and dignity has been upheld by the results of the just-concluded exploratory talks on the United States military bases here in the country. This was the assessment made by Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, head of the Philippine panel, who, together with U.S. chief special negotiator Richard Armitage, presided over the closing ceremonies of the week-long talks.

Aside from serving the U.S. government the formal notice of termination of the R.P.[Republic of the Philippines]-United States military bases agreement, the entire shortfall of $222.58 million in bases compensation has been satisfactorily met, Manglapus said. Moreover, he added, the U.S. panel has committed in writing to give the Philippines higher priority in future budgetary allocations for foreign assistance by the U.S. Congress. One reason for the shortfall, it was explained, is that appropriations for foreign aid to R.P. was not earmarked. Thus, when the U.S. Congress decided to reduce the total budget for foreign assistance, the amount earmarked for the country beneficiaries were released in full. But those for R.P. and some other countries not having earmarked suffered a cutback. Hence, the commitment to give the highest priority to our future compensation in their 1991 budget not only in approriation but also in allocations, Manglapus pointed out.

While the U.S. panel refused to acknowlege the shortfall in bases compensation, the foreign secretary said they offered additional foreign aid such as military equipment, civilian hospital equipment, more food aid, and development assistance. We have also secured a waiver of the Berry Amendment so that R.P. goods may be sold to the U.S. bases, he declared.

As to the $30 million opportunity lost in the previous year because of the Berry Amendment, he said the U.S. panel has agreed to offset such laws by giving hospital equipment to R.P., which in a sense means more direct benefits when conferred to the potential sales of R.P. goods to the U.S. bases.

Panels Issue Joint Statement

HK1805131790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1140 GMT 18 May 90

[Statement delivered by Under Secretary Rafael Alunan III, Philippine bases panel spokesman, during the closing ceremonies of the exploratoary talks; recorded in English]

[Text] Joint press statement. Manila, 18 May 1990.

Representatives of the government of the Republic of the Philippines and the government of the United States of America led by Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raul S. Manglapus and special negotiator Richard Armitage, respectively, have engaged in a productive week of exploratory talks. The talks were characterized as being held with complete candor and amicability as befits friends and allies.

On the subject of the termination date of the 1947 military bases agreement as amended, the Philippine panel presented the U.S. special negotiator with a diplomatic note stating that the agreement will be terminated as of September 16, 1991 and cannot be extended. The foreign secretary explained that this action was consistent with the 1987 Constitution of the Philippines and the 1966 Ramos-Rusk exchange of notes.

The U.S. special negotiator responded that the United States holds to its intepretation of the language of the 1947 agreement as amended, according to which a one-year notice of termination could not be served until after September 16, 1991. But he stated that this difference of view need not stand in the way of efforts to explore the future of Philippine-U.S. relations.

Regarding the performance of the obligations undertaken by both countries under the provisions of the 1988 Memorandum of Agreement and the Reagan-Aquino letter of 17 October 1988, the Philippine panel expressed its concerns about what it considers shortfalls in American compensation to date, relative to the best efforts pledges made by the U.S. in 1988.

The U.S. panel explained its position that it was fulfilling its commitments, including its continuing best efforts. Both sides engaged in extensive technical discussions which clarified each delegation's understanding of the other's position and resolved some points.

The U.S. special negotiator also advised the foreign secretary of a series of ongoing efforts to provide additional assistance to the Philippines, including the offer to provide excess U.S. military equipment, the possibilities of providing medical equipment to the military and additional food aid for the Philippines, and the creation of a new Exim [Export-Import] Bank credit facility which would be available to the Philippines and three other countries.

Additionally, the U.S. panel received a list of medical equipment designed for civilian government hospitals in the Philippines and has undertaken to explore the possibilities of providing such equipment. The Philippine side acknowledged these ongoing U.S. efforts to provide additional assistance which the Philippine government will apply to the fiscal year 1990 base compensation package of the 1988 memorandum of agreement. The Philippine government used these allocations in the following manner:
A. The excess military equipment to cover the amount of $59.9 million for the military assistance component and $14.7 million for the unused FMS [Foreign Military Sales] credit components, both for fiscal year 1990.
B. The additional food aid, possibly in rice and grain, and medical equipment, instruments, and supplies for Philippine civilian government hospitals for the gap in the the food aid and development assistance component, which is presently $28.8 million.
C. The medical equipment, instruments, and supplies for Philippine civilian government hospitals to cover the Berry Amendment component for fiscal year 1990 in the amount of $30 million.
D. For the ESF [Economic Support Fund], the U.S. administration shall continue to make its best efforts to provide the full level of ESF assistance set forth in the

Reagan-Aquino letter of 17 October 1988, which includes giving high priority to the allocation of funds for the Philippines should the assistance come from an earmarked fund.

The U.S. panel notes that it does not agree to the views of the Philippine panel regarding the perceived shortfalls. The Philippine and U.S. panels have established a joint technical committee to monitor ongoing efforts to implement the 1988 Memorandum of Agreement and the other assistance efforts which were discussed.

The foreign secretary and the U.S. special negotiator will exchange letters regarding the creation of a joint technical committee and the respective terms of reference for each side. The panels agreed that both countries were attempting to fulfill their responsibilities and deal with each other in a spirit of good faith and mutual trust.

In view thereof and the satisfactory resolution to date of the concerns which have arisen in relation to the implementation of the 1988 Memorandum of Agreement, the two panels have decided to move onto discussions of the nature of U.S.-Philippine relations in the future. These discussions could include consideration of a new agreement regarding friendship, cooperation, and security as the basis of a new relationship between the Philippines and the United States and in the light of the changing global environment.

'Another' Bomb Explodes at Makati Police Station

HK1805053990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 18 May 90

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] Another bomb exploded at the Makati police sub-station 2 in Guadalupe, Makati at 1120 [0320 GMT] this morning. The bomb was found buried inside the building. It is not yet known who the perpetrators are.

Meanwhile, the Mondragon building in Makati received a bomb threat. Mondragon's telephone operator said she received a telephone call telling her a bomb was placed inside the building. However, after the specified time limit had passed no explosion took place.

Former tourism secretary Antonio Gonzales, owner of the building, said the bomb threat was a hoax, adding he does not believe the incident is related to the ongoing exploratory talks because he has no participation in it:

[Begin Gonzales] *This is just a bomb threat to sow danger of any kind. They have searched the whole building. They are now in the basement. We are now allowing everybody to go in. Everything is okay. We are living in difficult time, right now there are forces out there that are wanting to disrupt the smooth flow of peace and order, and so any disruption that they can cause is their objective. But I don't tie that up to anything in particular. I think it was a crank call. If it is not, it is a misguided threat.* [end recording]

That was former tourism secretary Antonio Gonzales.

Nationwide 'Information Campaign' Unveiled

HK1705073790 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 17 May 90 pp 1, 2

[By reporter Ros Manlangit]

[Text] Malacanang yesterday unveiled a nationwide public information campaign intended to project the good side of the Aquino administration and counteract adverse news about the government.

Government men said the move was belated coming as it did in the fifth year of the Aquino presidency, but observers said it might be part of President Aquino's plan for reelection.

At the same time, President Aquino deferred a decision to formally seek the extension of her emergency powers beyond June 8, unsure that Congress would support her bid.

The nationwide information program, dubbed National Communication Plan or National Complan, will be directed and coordinated by Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III. It was presented to and approved by the Cabinet yesterday.

Included in the program is the operation of an Information Coordination Network which shall act as a "quick response medium for adverse news reporting about government."

A scheme will be devised to give members of this network greater government access to enable them to actively and effectively disseminate information.

Government officials observed that the coordinated nationwide information program has been long delayed, coming as it does in the fifth year of the Aquino administration. They say that the reason for the delay has been the frequent changes in the post of the presidential press secretary. Gomez is the fifth to hold the post under Mrs. Aquino.

Other observers, however, say that the move, at this late date in her presidency, may simply be part of Mrs. Aquino's reelectionist plans with the 1992 presidential elections just around the corner.

Gomez told newsmen after yesterday's Cabinet meeting, that the Cabinet discussed the Complan very actively and that funds have been assured to make it operational in the earliest possible time. Complan will maximize the use of all government-operated information and media entities and put them under the direction, supervision, and coordination of the press secretary.

At present, the government operates in effective competition with the private sector, national television, radio, and wire service networks all working under Malacanang direction.

In addition, the government also has control over the nationwide radio and television networks and newspaper publications sequestered from socalled Marcos cronies.

According to Gomez, President Aquino has opted to discuss with Congressional leaders more thoroughly the issue of extending and expanding her emergency powers before announcing publicly her idea of what additional powers she wanted and for how long. "It is the President's desire to first undertake consultations with the leaderships of both houses of Congress before doing anything concerning the emergency powers," Gomez old reporters after the Cabinet meeting. Anticipation was high yesterday that Mrs. Aquino would finally outline her proposals for an extended emergency rule as she herself had repeatedly announced.

Gomez said that Mrs. Aquino's "slowdown" in her initiative on the emergency powers may have been due to the positive results of her meeting with 10 senators headed by Senate President Jovito Salonga.

The meeting resulted in Senate support for Mrs. Aquino's new tax measures.

Gomez said Mrs. Aquino has realized the wisdom of first consulting with Congressional leaders before taking up any important legislative matter. "We ought to start discussions (on the emergency powers) next week but procedures will have to be consistent with the ones followed during the Aquino-Senate meeting on the proposed tax measures," Gomez said.

Aquino Signs Into Law Oil Standby Fund

HK1805094590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has signed into law the bill proposing the 5-billion-peso petroleum price standby fund that would subsidize the oil prce stabilization fund. Republic Act 1952 provides 5 billion pesos reimbursement to oil companies as petrol prices in the world market increase. The oil price stabilization fund absorbs any oil price hike and avoids increased oil rates in the country.

Major Revamp in Armed Forces Reported

42000064 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Apr 90 pp 1, 12

[Article by Wilma N. Yamzon]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) announced yesterday a major revamp in top positions in the military, following the retirement of 32 generals and other officers last month.

The revamp was the first this year and the AFP General Headquarters at Camp Aguinaldo said more changes will be announced soon.

Col Juanito Rimando, AFP spokesman, said the first phase of the revamp included 16 generals, 16 colonels, and 4 captains from various AFP major service commands.

Maj. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon was designated AFP vice chief of staff, replacing Vice Adm. Emerson Tangan who retired last 1 April.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Aguirre took over Biazon's post as deputy chief of staff, while Navy Capt. Isidro O. Codera replaced Commodore Carlos L. Agustin as chief of AFP personnel (J-1).

Other changes at AFP General Headquarters: Air Force Col. Jorge G. Lagera succeeded Brig. Gen. Epineto C. Logico as chief of AFP Logistics (J-4); PC Col. Jose Ramiscal replaced Brig. Gen. Jesus Daclan as AFP comptroller chief (J-6); Army Brig. Gen Ramberto Saavedra was named AFP Civil Military Operations (J-7) chief, replacing Col. Emiliano Templo, who was named chief of the AFP Civil Relations Service;

Brig. Gen. Jesus A. Daclan was appointed chief of the Metropolitan Citizen Military Training Command, replacing Col. Teofilo Sanglay; Army brig. Gen. Gumersindo T. Yap was named Northern Luzon Command chief, replacing Brig. Gen. Miguel C. Abaya; and Army Col. Edgardo Camina was named chief of the Research and Development Center, succeeding Capt. Isidro O. Codera.

In the Philippine Army, the AFP announced the designation of Brig. Gen. Miguel C. Sol as commanding general of the 4th Infantry Division, replacing Brig. Gen. Rogelio F. Villanueva; Brig. Gen. Orlando V. Soriano, 5th Infantry Division chief, replacing Brig. Gen. Manuel Dizon; Col. Oswaldo P. Vollanueva, chief of the 6th Infantry Division, replacing Brig. Gen. Gumersindo Yap; Brig. Gen. Romulo Yap, chief of the 8th Infantry Division, replacing Brig. Gen. Federico Ruiz Jr.; Brig. Gen. Rogelio Villanueva, chief of the Army Training Command, replacing Brig. Gen. Romulo Yap; Brig. Gen. Quintin Alcudia, Army chief of staff, replacing Brig. Gen. Ramberto Saavedra; Col. George Moleta, commanding officer of the Army Headquarters Support Group, replacing Col. Silvestre S. Quisel.

Col. Ricardo P. Flores, commanding officer of the 52nd Engineering Brigade, replacing Col. Enrique Lima (deceased); Col. Antonio Lim, commanding officer of the 302nd Brigade, replacing Brig. Gen. Quintin Alcudia; Col. Jesus Ranjo, commanding officer 6701 Brigade, replacing Col. Edgardo Batenga; Col. Roberto Manlongat, commanding officer of the 503rd Brigade, replacing Col. Moleta; and Col. Romeo Tarrayo, commanding officer of the 803rd Brigade, replacing Col. Wilfredo Dublin.

In the Philippine Constabulary, Brig. Gen. Manuel Bruan took over from Col. Agerico Kagaoan as chief of Regional Command 3; Col. Wilfredo Cruz replaced Bruan as chief of the Constabulary Highway Patrol

Group (CHPG); Col. Agerico Kagaoan succeeded Brig. Gen. Gerardo Flores as head of the Constabulary Special Group; while Flores was appointed chief of staff of the Philippine Constabulary.

In the Philippine Navy, Commodore Dario Fajardo took over the Philippine Fleet, replacing Rear Adm. Mariano Dumancas who was appointed chief of the Philippine Navy; Capt. Eduardo Tolentino was designated head of the Naval District II, replacing Capt. Rene Ebro who was the district's officer in charge; Capt. Antonio Suratos was appointed head of Naval District IV, replacing Capt. Fajardo; and Capt. Eduardo Domingo became chief of the Naval Staff, replacing Capt. Pablo Perez.

In the Philippine Air Force, Col. Reynaldo E. Sile took over from Brig. Gen. Eduardo Acot as chief of the Composite Air Strike Force; Brig. Gen. Tereso Isleta replaced Col. Edgardo Pantilla as head of the 1st Air Division; Brig. Gen. Leopoldo Acot was named chief of the 2nd Air Division replacing Brig. Gen Cesar Go; Brig. Gen. Epineto Logico was named chief of the 15th Strike Wing, replacing Isleta; Col. Raymundo Bulos was appointed chief of the 420th Supply Wing, replacing Sile; and Col. Aniceto Bisnar was named chief of the 530th Air Base Wing, replacing Lagera.

First Phase of PC-INP Revamp Completed

HK1505084890 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 15 May 90 p 7

[By staff writer Dionisio L. Pelayo]

[Text] Maj. Gen. Cesar P. Nazareno, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, announced yesterday the completion of the first phase of the ongoing revamp in his command as he announced the designations of 21 new key officers, including two regional commanders.

Nazareno said the revamp is aimed at improving the operational and administrative capability of the PC-INP. In his visit to the provinces, Nazareno told local PC-INP commanders to be more aggressive in pursuing the enemies of the government. He said that the people should be allowed "to go about their normal activities, undisturbed by threats of violence."

The new designations:
Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Raul Imperial, deputy chief of Constabulary, vice Brig. Gen. Victor Natividad who retired.
Brig. Gen. Manuel Bruan, regional commander of Central Luzon (Recom [regional command] 3), vice Nazareno.
Brig. Gen. Triunfo Agustin, Regional commander of Central Visayas (Recom 7), vice Imperial.
Brig. Gen. Gerardo Flores, PC chief of staff, vice Brig. Gen. Alredo filler who was named AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] deputy chief of staff for intelligence (J-2).
Col. [Colonel] Wilfredo D. Cruz, commander of the Constabulary High Patrol Group, vice Bruan.
Col. Rogelio Martin, logistics chief, vice Cruz.
Col. Aurelio Medina, PC-INP inspector general, vice Brig. Gen. Carlos Malana who retired.
Col. Agerico Kagaoan, commander of the Constabulary Security Group (CSG), vice Flores.
Col. Roberto Lastimoso, commander of the PC-INP Headquarters Service Battalion at Camp Crame, vice Col. Everlino Nartatez, who took over as deputy chief for operations of the Criminal Investigation Service vice Medina.
Maj. [Major] Simeon Dizon, Zambales provincial commander, vice Lt. Col. [Leutenant Colonel] Jose Poblete.
Lt. Col. Ruben Cabagnot, Misamis Occidental provincial commander, vice Lt. Col. Teofisto Salcedo.
Lt. Col. Dominador Domingo, Misamis Oriental provincial commander, vice Cabagnot.
Lt. Col. Credo Rubio, Agusan del Norte provincial commander, vice Domingo.
Lt. Col. Victor Luga, Surigao del Sur provincial commander, vice Lt. Col. Damning Unga.
Lt. Col. Florencio Fianza, Benguet provincial commander, vice Lt. Col. Romeo Acop.
Lt. Col. Rodrigo Licudine, Kalinga-Ayapao provincial commander, vice Fianza.
Maj. Conrado Peregrino Jr., Ifugao provincial commander, vice Licudine.
Lt. Col. Ricardo del leon, Davao del Norte provincial commander, vice Lt. Col. Teodorico Viduya.
Lt. Col. Douglas Tansiongco, Negros Oriental provincial commander, vice De Leon.
Col. Jovencio Sales, PC Capital Regional Command chief of staff, vice Col. Reynaldo Dino who was reassigned to Camp Crame.

Enrile Refuses To Testify Before Commission

HK1705095590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Senator Juan Ponce Enrile finally appeared before a fact-finding commission, but in an opening statement, Enrile's lawyer, Rene Cayetano, stated that the senator went to the hearing against his will. Cayetano said his client believed that the Department of Justice will use information gathered by the fact-finding commission to support a rebellion case filed against Enrile. In view of this, Cayetano asked that Enrile be excused from testifying at the commission, but the request was turned down by the body. Cayetano requested they be given five days to file a written motion for reconsideration, which was granted unanimously by the commission.

Enrile said nothing at the formal hearing, aside from stating his name, age, and place of residence, but granted a request by newsmen to explain his decision not to testify in the commission:

[Begin Enrile recording] *I would have wanted to sit before the commission to help them. And I said this before, and my lawyer informed the commission about it. The only* *problem was, after we enacted this law, the prosecution arm of the government including the executive department tossed the filing of series of charges against me. One, a very serious one, now pending before the Supreme Court, and that changed my position from an ordinary resource person or witness to somebody who is no longer just that, but one who is under indictment. And I do not want to make any statement to the record, under oath, which could put me in a (bad) position later on. I am not saying that it will, but it could. To answer [words indistinct] on a courtroom because these records will go to the Department of Justice. This department is prosecuting me and they could utilize whatever I say, no matter how innocent, as the basis to pin me down in the course of the trial of my present case.* [end recording]

NBI Raids of RAM Safehouses Clarified

HK1605102390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 May 90

[By Jess Garcia of Mobile Unit No. 19—italicized portions in English]

[Excerpts] National Bureau of Investigation [NBI] operatives raided two houses this morning in separate areas in Paranaque. They recovered different kinds of high-powered firearms, ammunition, radio communication, and soldiers' uniforms. Four persons were arrested, including a famous actress, on the basis of a search warrant issued by Judge Roberto Makalintal of the Paranaque Regional Trial Court. They were identified as Benjamin Yap Co, 40, an agent supervisor of the EIIB [Economic Intelligence and Investigation Bureau]; Antonio Germiano, 25 and Andres Alakdan, 28, both are aides of Benjamin and Liz Alindugan, 27, who is Benjamin Co's live-in partner.

According to the NBI report, they have been monitoring the activities in the safehouses located in no. 45 Tirona Street, BF Homes, Paranaque and no. 326 (McLibit) Street, Moonwalk subdivision. Government operatives gathered information that the safehouses are used to keep high-powered firearms and ammunition by the Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM] rebels who staged the failed coup in December.

NBI Director Alfredo Lim immediately formed a team under the leadership of Attorney Victor Bisat, special task force chief Colonel Juanito Lagasca, and Major Reynaldo Jailo and they raided the houses based on search warrant issued by Judge Roberto Makalintal. [passage omitted]

In a related report, here is Eloi Aquino Mobile Unit No. 12:

[Aquino] We have with us Commissioner Almonte. Sir, is it true that the Mr. Co's houses are hideouts of the RAM boys? They say he is your supervising agent?

[Almonte] The house in Moonwalk is the EIIB safehouse. The one in BF Homes is Co's residence. *Now as to the firearms, these firearms are government firearms and these are covered by appropriate documents. Now these are assembled in the residence of Co or in the place under his control* because he is our supervising agent *of a strike force of EIIB. Now once they go on operation, the agents pick up their long firearms and after the operation, Bennie collects them and deposits them in one place. Now, that place has been chosen because it is a strategic place for reaction.* The things that we intercept from the South Harbor, *some of them proceed to either Laguna or Cavite, and that is the place were we intercept them.*

[Aquino] Sir, it seems that the arrest of Bennie Co is the NBI's act of retaliation against you?

[Almonte] Eloi, this conclusion is *very persuasive. If you recall, August 17, 1988,* a certain Lieutenant Sapalo who was dismissed from the Western Police District. Thay day he escorted six vans *which were intercepted by Bennie Co. And it was there where the confrontation between EIIB and the Western Police District started* because Bennie Co refused to give the vans. According to him, since it was General Lim who issued the order to escort, *so he is the one who will give the orders to release them.* That was Bennie Co's report. That was his sworn statement. Anyway, we got the two vans which were forfeited in favor of the government. *This was repeated the following day, evening of the 18th up to the morning of the 19th when we intercepted another 40-footer, again escorted by former Police Lieutenant Sapalo. And the same thing happened. It was Police Colonel Dimagmaliw who had to talk to Police General Lim.* Since General Lim issued the order, then he should order the release. *This was the point of controversy at that time. It was Bennie Co who was the team leader in the first encounter of August 7.*

[Aquino] Mr Jo Taruc is our anchorman. Jo, would you like to ask anything from Commissioner Almonte?

[Taruc] Good afternoon, Commissioner.

[Almonte] Good afternoon, Jo.

[Taruc] Commissioner, you said you are aware that the house in Moonwalk is a safehouse but it is the EIIB safehouse and not the RAM's?

[Almonte] No, it is not the RAM's it belongs to the EIIB. It has been there a long time? [Laughs] This is our problem now. Since they raided it, our operation against smuggling is a bit dislocated.

[Taruc] What is your reaction to this?

[Almonte] *Well, my immediate reaction I think is understandable as you could feel. I am waiting for the documents. They are now on the way to the office. I would like to see the nature of the search warrant. I want to see what they have seized because to my knowledge those firearms are government-issued firearms. So I would like to verify all of them before I make my conclusion.*

[Taruc] Some say that Bennie Co is a RAM member? *Would you know anything about this, Mr Commissioner?*

[Almonte] Jo, I know nothing about his membership in the RAM. I could be the one because I am one of the original RAM members in 1986. I have not seen Bennie Co since the beginning.

[Taruc] Does the EIIB use the house in Paranaque in your operations?

[Almonte] Yes. It is our base in that area. *We have a complete communication center in that place.*

[Taruc] Is it right when we say that the firearms and ammunition seized from the safehouse are covered by EIIB documents?

[Almonte] Yes. Regarding our operations, we coordinate with other intelligence organizations. If they have a project, we exchange equipment. So they could use them also.

[Taruc] As Bennie Co's direct superior, what are you doing about his arrest by NBI operatives?

[Almonte] *Well, I have mobilized EIIB to support Bennie because that is our obligation, Jo. So I have sent a lawyer to NBI. I have sent another team to the judge in Paranaque who issued the subpoena, although I just got a phone call before this conversation that the judge is out of the office and the clerk, of course, did not report so the verification is negative. Anyway, we are doing our best to help him.*

[Taruc] In case your presence is necessary in the office of Director Alfredo Lim, are you willing to go there?

[Almonte] *Well, I am willing to go anywhere to help by boys.*

[Taruc] *Thank you very much, Commissioner Almonte.* [end recording]

Suspected Coup Leader Arrested in Quezon

HK1505095390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 May 90

[By Eloi Aquino of Mobile Unit No. 12]

[Text] Another suspected coup leader fell into the hands of constabulary operatives. He was visiting his in-laws in Lucena City. According to a delayed report sent to the office of PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Major General Cesar Nazareno, the suspected coup plotter was identified as Captain Federico Terte of the PC. He is a graduate of the Philippine Military Academy. Terte was arrested last Sunday [13 May] morning. The [word indistinct] army division, under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Conrado Bridon, arrested him at Flora subdivision, Lucena City, in front of his in-law's house. He is now being detained at the Regional Command 4 headquarters and will be turned over to the PC headquarters in Camp Crame, Quezon City. He did not show any resistance when nabbed by the authorities.

YOU's Influence on Armed Forces Analyzed

HK1805033990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 May 90 pp 1, 6

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "You Reflects New Thinking in Army"]

[Text] The rise of the political profile of YOU (Young Officers Union) in the aftermath of the failed December coup signals the emergence of at least three significant tendencies in the Philippine armed forces: (1) the reawakening of nationalism in a state institution historically associated with neocolonialism; (2) the inroads of leftism in the military; and (3) the further segmentation of the armed forces. The last named tendency has implications for political stability.

Regardless of the opinion of Maj. Gen. [Major General] Rodolfo Biazon to the effect that there continues to be a link between YOU and the ageing reform movement, RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement], it has been established that YOU is not a phantom organization. It is a new political reality and because of the tendencies cited above, its emergence is a political development for change within the armed forces.

The clearest evidence yet of the emergence of nationalist reawakening in the military is provided by the recent interview by journalists with a group of YOU officers in which they called for the dismantling of the U.S. military bases.

This position is a political heresy. The last time the Philippine military was identified with the movement for national liberation was when it was the army of the revolutionary government of General Emilio Auginaldo during the American regime, the army—specially the Philippine Constabulary [PC]—was transformed into a colonial force. The main function of the PC was its deployment as a peacekeeping force to quell social unrest. It fought social insurrections and broke peasant and union strikes. It was also identified with the interests of the landlords. During the independence period, the armed forces derived their logistical support mainly from U.S. military aid.

Thus, any move on the part of any segment of the armed forces to cut off dependence from the U.S. is a symptom of the undercurrent of nationalism—interpreted in the context of Philippine relations with the U.S.—in the armed forces among the younger members of the officer corps.

The tendency is different from the anti-American rhetoric expressed by RAM and its tactical ally—the Marcos loyalist Soldiers of the Filipino People—during the coup. Their nationalism was plain opportunism. They denounced U.S. intervention because they perceived it turned the tide against the coup.

The second tendency—leftism—is indicated by YOU statements expressing concern about structural inequity in the distribution of wealth. Redistribution is an issue associated with the Left and even the Centre-Left (social-democratic tendency). If the younger segments of the military are concerned about redistribution, then there is within the armed forces a ferment that can reorient its traditional attitude of being the custodian of conservative values. There is, within the most strategic organ of state power, an embryonic force addressing fundamental questions of distribution of power and wealth and prepared to link itself with likeminded, youthful forces in civil society.

The third tendency—the further segmentation of the military—continues to unravel the armed forces. Already, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] is segmented by the Marcos loyalist faction, the constitutionalists led by General Fidel Ramos and General Biazon, among others; and the RAM. Although some YOU officers took part in the coup or indicated support for it, YOU, according to their interview, has broken ranks with RAM.

YOU wisely realize the futility of a coup without popular support. After six coup attempts led by RAM, this core group never learned—and accepted—the lesson that it is hard for a coup to succeed without popular backing and if the population is not sufficiently outraged against the regime. While it is true that the crowds did not go out in the streets to demonstrate their support for the Aquino Government, neither did the crowds mass to back the coup. Historically, street action brings down government. It hardly materializes to save a government. People are not going to storm the barricades on behalf of RAM. RAM has been reduced to an adventurist enterprise, from which YOU, according to its statements, is disengaging itself.

YOU is shaping a coherent ideology from which can grow a political program, which RAM notoriously lacks. There are two possible explanations for RAM's failure to offer a political program: first, its main goal is to seize power and invent a program after a successful putsch; and, second, it may have a program but it does not want to reveal it because once it is identified, it can mobilize forces opposed to such a program. The first explanation seems more plausible.

YOU claims it can wait and will work for change within the constitutional system. But its officers, and the men under them, have weapons. This makes them more than a civil pressure group, which they are. If this is their approach and if they reject the coup as a method of political change, then this is a hopeful development for political stability. This approach removes them as an ally of RAM in its violent enterprise and it buys time for the civil processes to take hold. This emphasizes the importance of initiatives for political and social reforms by the government.

It is easier to believe that YOU has a better claim to idealism and reformism than RAM. YOU's members embrance younger officers with the ranks of majors, captains and even lieutenants. In particular, they are not associated with the terror and repression of the Marcos regime. Many of the RAM leaders were deeply involved in state terror.

Communist Alliance With Drug Traders 'Evident'

HK1805032790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 18 May 90 PP 1, 14

[By Olaf S. Giron]

[Excerpt] The unholy union of illicit drug traffickers and political terrorists has become evident in the Philippines as in other countries such as Peru and Colombia, military authorities said yesterday.

Violence fueled by big drug profits is viewed as a major threat to a number of sovereign governments, they added.

Last March, authorities in Manila arrested two New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas reportedly from the Alex Boncayao Brigade for trafficking in narcotics. The arrests came after a four-month investigation of reports that the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) was involved in drug trafficking as a means to shore up resources for buying firearms in view of declining donations from supporters in Europe. Forty-four decks of shabu [methamphetamine] with a street value of P[peso]154,000 were found in the possession of the suspects.

In the same month, drug kingpin Jose Oyson, also known as Don Pepe, was killed while grappling with police as he was being taken to the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) headquarters for questioning. After his acquittal for the 1984 killing of an anti-drug crusading Manila newspaper reporter, Oyson allegedly established connections with major drug syndicate leaders in Hong Kong and Taiwan. He also had been under suspicion of financing right-wing revolts against President Aquino.

The arrests of the two NPA guerrillas provided the first hard evidence in the Philippines of the unholy alliance of narcotics trafficking and terrorism that had already plagued a number of governments elsewhere. Authorities said they also showed that illicit drug profits can fuel revolutions from the right or the left with equal magnanimity and even simultaneously. As a prime example, in Colombia, powerful cocaine leaders who worked in close league with communist insurgents 10 or 15 years ago have turned against the insurgents as their staggering drug profits enabled them to buy up huge tracts of rural farm and ranch land and urban real estate in the 1980s [passage omitted]

Thailand

More U.S. Investment, Commitment Urged

BK1705035790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 May 90 pp 13, 24

[By Thanong Khanthong]

[Text] When Washington pulled its troops out of Vietnam 15 years ago, it left behind the bitter memory of a tragic war that even today continues to haunt Americans and seems incapable of being shaken from the collective psyche.

This psychological impairment has had, and still has, far-reaching consequences, as is reflected in the reluctance of American companies to return to the region and make investments. The US administration also seems to want to forget that this area of Asia exists at all. Its trade embargo against Vietnam remains a legacy of futility.

In recent years that attitude has marginally improved, but not to the degree that the Thai government would like to see. Kon Thappharangsi, minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister, yesterday sought to resurrect America's commitment to this part of the world, which could be accomplished in a more constructive fashion through business investment.

Speaking at the American Chamber of Commerce, Kon, in spite of his busy schedule at Parliament, took time out to ponder American dominance and the potential of US industries to play a significant part in the prosperity and development of the fast-growing Thai economy.

US companies, he said, forget that their failure to grasp the significance of this region during those 15 years of post-Vietnam passivity coincides with the steady economic growth that has transformed South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore into newly industrialized countries. Thailand is following fast in their tracks, and could join the NIC club as early as 1997.

In spite of this, American companies are still relatively passive players in the Thai investment scene. The combined amount of US investment in Thailand comes fifth after the Japanese, Taiwanese, South Koreans and Singaporeans. Moreover, European companies have shown increasing interest in establishing a presence in the Thai market in an enthusiastic manner that sometimes makes the Americans look dull.

The United States can always expect a strong ally in Thailand. Kon said as much as 99 percent of foreign educated Thais working at the decision-making level in public life, including himself, went to schools in the US, compared with 80 percent in the private sector.

Thai administrators and executives have a sound understanding of the "American way" and American business conduct, but this could not be said to be true in reverse. This has brought about a lack of understanding and cooperation between the two countries, which otherwise could have developed their interests in a mutually beneficial manner.

During his latest visit to Washington DC, Kon got the feeling that American corporations were good at taking their business frustrations and marketing disputes with their foreign counterparts to Capitol Hill or to the United States Trade Representative rather than trying to work their way around the problems.

After filing their complaints or petitions, the US companies return to their home states without making any due effort to resolve the problems with the conflicting parties.

"I believe that this method to resolve commercial problems through legal means is not a good way to lead to constructive solutions," Kon said. He added that some American companies even declare that they will not consider making any investment in Thailand unless the country improves its intellectual property protection for US industries as a guarantee of fair trade.

Kon realized that he had to be careful with his words because he will be taking part in another trip to the US scheduled for next month. The Thai delegation will be headed by the prime minister, who will have an opportunity to meet with President George Bush and discuss a wide range of simmering bilateral issues, including trade, narcotics and regional politics.

But the next decade will be of crucial importance as Thailand, blessed with a strategic location and abundant in human and natural resources, becomes transformed into the South East Asian gateway.

Kon offered the challenge of whether US companies can afford to remain in the background and allow others to play a dominant role in that development. "I do not wish to see the same thing happen again. I want to see more US companies investing in this region," Kon said.

American business, he admitted, still reigns supreme in aerospace technology, hi-tech electronics and petrochemicals, the fields that US companies can transfer to Thailand in partnership arrangements.

But in the immediate future, Kon said that what he wants to see is American participation in a new round of bidding for petroleum exploration and production in the Gulf of Thailand, an announcement that should be made over the next couple of weeks.

Just as the Eastern Seaboard Development Programme was the cornerstone of the economic policy of the Prem administration, the Southern Seaboard Development Programme looks set to follow a similar path as far as the Chatchai administration is concerned. The southern seaboard will turn out to be a crucial scheme that will add to the industrialization process of Thailand into the next century.

Already the Petroleum Authority of Thailand, Total of France, British Gas and Statoil of Norway have agreed to join forces in producing natural gas from Structure-B in the Gulf of Thailand and supply it as a feedstock for the end users at the southern seaboard. They have promised that natural gas will come on stream by December 1993, at a production capacity of somewhere between 150 and 250 million cubic feet a day.

But the crucial question is: who will be the end users? Investment will be needed in the construction of a gas separation plant, which should be of a similar size to the one at Map Ta Phut. Kon urged that American and other companies make their proposals in advance to the government as soon as possible, for three years is not a long period of time for this industry.

The southern seaboard will also be boosted by the supply of natural gas exploited from the so-called Joint Development Area after Thailand and Malaysia succeeded in finding a common insterest in developing the joint territorial ownership area.

This territorial dispute had delayed the plans of US-based Triton Oil to conduct oil and gas exploration and production, although the company had received an operating licence from the Thai government.

U.S. Textile Moves at GATT Concern Ministry

BK1805034990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 May 90 p 24

[Text] The Commerce Ministry has expressed concern about the United States' textile proposals submitted at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations earlier in the week. The ministry said details of US proposals for the phasing-out of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement [MFA] restrictions returned to GATT had created confusion among GATT signatory members.

Foreign Trade Department Deputy Director-General Kroekkrai Chiraphaet said yesterday that the US proposals, which were submitted to GATT in Geneva on Monday [14 May], were more detailed than earlier proposals, but could be rejected by other countries.

He said the US was still insisting on a proposal to phase out restrictions on the textile trade by gradually lifting countries' import quotas in annual installments to the global basket quota. Under the US proposal during the transitional period, the country quota on each category would be set at the average level of the last three years for total imports (1987-89) plus an additional amount to be negotiated at the GATT talks.

Each quota would be accorded progressive growth rates, but would still be dependent on sensitivity products. Meanwhile, country quota guarantees would be fully tradable among exporting countries.

The global basket quota would be open to competition from all exporting countries but would be allocated by importing countries. However, the US would give special preference to least-developed countries.

The US proposals are still far from the principles supported by other exporting countries, especially concerning global quotas. He said exporting countries are also expected to reject the US proposal to apply pure silk, where restraints have been taken outside the MFA, to all textile and apparel items during the transitional period.

Under the US proposal the transitional period should begin on January 1, 1992 and end on December 31, 2001 because the industries of both exporting and importing countries needed to prepare themselves.

The US also wants all contracting parties to scrap measures affecting trade in textiles or clothing which are not justified by GATT provisions.

He said only some of the US proposals which may be accepted by other countries relate to the establishment of a standing body, similar in structure to the current Textiles Surveillance Body (TSB) to monitor all aspects of the transitional regime, including the integration process for MFA and non-MFA restraints.

SRV Official Says PRC Group To Visit Hanoi

BK1805095090 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 90 p 4

[Report by correspondent Liu Zhenyan]

[Excerpt] A high-ranking official of the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok told our newspaper last night that a Chinese Foreign Ministry delegation will visit Hanoi next month for discussions on the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations and the Cambodian problem. It will be the first visit to Hanoi by a Chinese delegation in 11 years, since Vietnam began an anti-Chinese policy—regarding China as "its direct and most dangerous enemy"—in 1978.

The Vietnamese Embassy official did not disclose who will lead the Chinese Foreign Ministry delegation. He only said that Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese vice premier and foreign minister, will receive the delegation to discuss Sino-Vietnamese normalization.

A senior Thai Foreign Ministry official, in an interview with the newspaper last night, hoped that the Chinese delegation's visit to Hanoi will facilitate trilateral talks among China, Vietnam, and Thailand to be held in Bangkok. Such trilateral talks were proposed by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan to help settle the 11-year Cambodian conflict. [passage omitted]

'Trilateral Talks' Said To Hinge on SRV-PRC

BK1805012190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 May 90 p 1

[Text] The upcoming dialogue between Vietnam and China in Hanoi next month will determine whether there will be a trilateral talks between Thailand and the two communist countries on the Cambodian conflict, informed sources in the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

The sources told THE NATION that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will lead the Vietnamese delegation to the next Sino-Vietnamese normalization talks. But the sources said it was not confirmed whether his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, will go to Hanoi for the talks.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila confirmed yesterday that Chinese officials will travel to Hanoi for the talks next month. The sources said the Hanoi talks, which will be a follow-up to a meeting in Beijing last week, will determine whether Thailand will be able to organize a meeting with China and Vietnam to find a solution to the conflict in Cambodia.

Former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk had earlier proposed that Thailand host a meeting among ASEAN, China and Vietnam to discuss the Cambodian problem. Vietnam later counter-proposed a trilateral meeting between Thailand, China and Vietnam.

Speaking in an interview yesterday, Sitthi declined to say whether he expected such a trilateral meeting to take place. But he said Sino-Vietnamese talks will contribute to any efforts to solve the Cambodian problem.

Sitthi is scheduled to meet Vietnamese Foreign Minister Thach on May 22 when the latter stops over on his way home from Europe. Sitthi said he will report the result of his meeting with Thach to the five superpowers in the UN Security Council who will meet in New York on May 25 to debate the Cambodian conflict.

The meeting between the Chinese foreign minister and Deputy Vietnamese Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem in Beijing last week has reportedly brought the two countries closer to solving the internal aspects of the Cambodian conflicts. Sitthi said he was informed that China was satisfied with the outcome of the meeting.

Dailies Urge Abolishing Press Decree 42

BK1705163090

[Editorial Report] Two Thai-language dailies—THAI RAT and BAN MUANG—on 17 May carry an editorial and a column respectively urging Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan to propose the abolition of press control Decree 42 before he leaves for the United States.

THAI RAT's 700-word editorial on page 3, entitled: "Solomon's Report," says: In November last year, Prime Minister Chatchai had to postpone his visit to the United States because he was concerned with the plight of people after Typhoon Gay hit several southern provinces. It is noticeable that during the past year, U.S. Government bodies including the Senate and House of Representatives have taken up human rights protection. President George Bush attaches great importance to the visit by Prime Minister Chatchai from 11 to 16 June. He sent U.S. Assistant Secretary Richard Solomon to discuss the upcoming visit with General Chatchai. It is possible that President Bush has prepared something special for the Thai people.

The paper goes on to say that "we do not think the special something will be issues such as the need for the United States to be more compromising toward Burma, the Cambodian conflict, Thailand's views on the withdrawal of U.S. bases from the Philippines, the cigarette problem, or the access of Thai products to the U.S. market. It will probably be the issue of human rights violations in Thailand, obviously the Decree 42." The world mass media are publicizing this issue. Solomon's report has probably reached George Bush. "If our assumption is correct, it would be necessary for General Chatchai's government to propose a bill to abolish Decree 42 before he leaves for the United States. Otherwise, the visit should be postponed until the bill is proposed, because the control of press freedom is a direct control of people's freedom," the editorial says.

The editorial concludes that "a decision to urgently submit a bill to abolish Decree 42 will enable General Chatchai Chunhawan to become an admirable person to the world."

BAN MUANG's 800-word "Stop the World" column by Freeman on page 2, entitled "Fearing Protests by the American People," says: The United States, a democratic country, respects its people's opinions, and it also wants people in other countries to enjoy freedom in accordance with the democratic system. The U.S. Constitution has provisions on the rights and freedoms of people and the press.

After reviewing the rights and freedom of people and press in the United States, the columnist mentions a meeting of a group of correspondents appealing to the government to abolish Revolutionary Council Decree 42, which controls freedom of the press, issued by Admiral Sa-ngat Chaloyu after the coup in 1976. The appeal by the journalists has its reasons. It would be a shame if Prime Minister Chatchai, once he sets foot in the United States, meets with protests by U.S. students over the repression of press freedom, because news of the protest would be broadcast in the United States and worldwide. The columnist says: "As Admiral Sa-ngat Chaloyu has already died and the 1976 coup is also ended, Revolutionary Council Decree 42 should also be abolished and be just a memory. It would not be good if a tool of a coup government remains in force in a democratic government."

Vietnam

Bush's 'Antiquated' Embargo Policy Criticized

BK1805081590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Currently, while many countries in the world and many American businessmen wish to broaden their relations with Vietnam, Mr. Bush continues to deliberately perpetuate his embargo against Vietnam. Why does the U.S. administration persistently pursue this antiquated policy? You, friends, are invited to listen to the following essay by Van Luyen:

The flame of war that five U.S. presidents took turns directing at Vietnam was halted 15 years ago. Naturally, those who took the flame to place into other's hands could not avoid burning their own hands. The Vietnam syndrome has hurt the United States and caused it to be deeply divided. Mr. Bush, however, has stated otherwise: The latest lesson in Vietnam shows that no country can be divided by memories. How can there be no division when tens of thousands of American Vietnam war veterans are demanding that the U.S. Administration compensate for the consequences of their being contaminated from the toxic chemical Agent Orange which has been and is still affecting their own lives and their children's. The U.S. administration brazenly said that the diseases contracted by these U.S. soldiers do not have anything to do with that toxic chemical. The American people, however, continue to persistently raise an important question: Why did these White House bosses push thousands and even hundreds of thousands of American soldiers to go to be killed in a region more than halfway around the globe from the United States? How can they justify that the bombings that killed countless civilians in Vietnam were aimed at protecting the United States' vital interests? Faced with such manslaughter-related questions, Mr. Bush has followed the example of his predecessors by ignoring them.

The Vietnamese people do not resent the American people; they want to join hands with the American people in building new relations. The conscience of the United States is demanding that Mr. Bush be flexible in relations with Vietnam, but Mr. Bush has also tried to ignore this fact. He continues to try to play the charade that Vietnam has not agreed to solve the Cambodian issue, that Vietnam still keeps democracy under constraint, and the like. Despite what Mr. Bush said, the American people shrug in disapproval. This is because what has been poured out from a giant—the White House boss—is not interesting, as assessed by the U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES. According to this newspaper, Mr. Bush is now more interested in the war against Vietnam than seeking peace for Cambodia. In practice, he continues to support and promote providing aid to the Khmer Rouge.

So far, the U.S. Government has refused to recognize the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. By doing so, the United States wants to maintain the civil war in Cambodia. For his resentment against Vietnam, Mr. Bush forgets the atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge. In the eye of the U.S. press, Mr. Bush is a vicious person. How could Mr. Bush forget the Vietnamese people's humanitarian acts of cooperating with the United States in the search for the remains of American soldiers at a time when the whereabouts of the graves of their own children are still nowhere to be found following U.S. bombings?

Although many Vietnamese sided with the Americans against their own compatriots, Vietnam has returned to its normal life without any bloodbath as predicted by various White House bosses. Vietnam has created favorable conditions for Amerasians to leave the country for family reunions. What is Mr. Bush attempting to do? Could it be that Mr. Bush wants to continue the war against this country—the counterrevolutionary war that many U.S. presidents had lost—to wash away the humiliation the U.S. administration brought on itself when picking a wrong target. He is still resentful and hostile to a country that is carrying out a comprehensive renovation, the important initial results of which have been seen by guests from all four corners of the globe.

Committee Protests PRC Activities in Spratlys

BK1705155690 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 17—The Vietnam committee for the UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Committee (IOC) today protested against China's oceanographic and naval activities at the Truong Sa [Spratlys] archipelago of Vietnam as "a gross violation of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the international law".

In its statement released here today, the Vietnam IOC committee quoted the Chinese daily GUANGMING RIBAO (BRIGHTNESS DAILY) on May 3, 1990 as saying that at UNESCO's request the Nam Sa oceanographic station has since August 1989 begun supplying meteorological and hydrographic data for China and foreign countries.

The statement said:

"Regarding the setting up of this station, UNESCO in March 1988 officially notified the Vietnam UNESCO committee that UNESCO had never conducted joint oceanographic research with China at the Truong Sa islands, and that it had flatly rejected a Chinese senior official's statement that UNESCO [passage indistinct].

The statement concluded the Vietnam UNESCO committee holds that China continues to use the name of UNESCO to legalize its oceanographic and naval activities at Truong Sa archipelago in Vietnamese territory without Vietnam's consent [and this] is a violation of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the international law.

Celebrations Begin for Ho Chi Minh's Birthday

Soviet Delegation Arrives

BK1705155390 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 17—Soviet party and government delegation led by L.N. Zaykov, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, arrived here today for celebrations of President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary (May 19).

It was greeted at the government guest house by Gen. [General] Doan Khue, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, and the senior party and government officials.

Meeting Marks Event

BK1805114090 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 May 90

[Report on meeting to mark Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary held at Ba Dinh hall in Hanoi on 18 May]

[Text] In the afternoon of 18 May 1990, at Ba Dinh meeting hall in Hanoi, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Hanoi party committee and people's committee sponsored a grand meeting to celebrate the centenary of President Ho Chi Minh's birth.

Present at the meeting were Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council; Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pham Van Dong, adviser to the party Central Committee; the Soviet party and state delegation led by Zaykov, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party; the Lao party and government delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the [Lao] People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers; the delegation of the party and state of Cambodia led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the [Kampuchean] People's Revolutionary Party and president of the State Council; the Cuban delegation led by Raul Valdes Vivo, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party; and the Indian delegation led by Jyoti Basu, chief minister of West Bengal.

The distinguished guests included Romesh Chandra from India; (Raymond Aubrac); (Madeleine Repont) from France; the daughter of lawyer (Rosebai); (Melba Hernandez) from Cuba; Mrs. Thu Huong, an overseas Vietnamese; Mr. (Pholenot), from Thailand; members of the diplomatic corps; heads of specialist delegations; members of the international organizations; foreigners working in Vietnam; and foreign and Vietnamese newsmen. Also present were 1,200 representatives of all ministries, agencies, and organizations at the central level and the Hanoi people. There were representatives of the young pioneers from 44 provinces and cities.

After the national anthem and the music in praise of Ho Chi Minh were played, President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong made an opening speech. The keynote speech was delivered by party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh. In the first part of his speech, Mr. Nguyen Van Linh said: President Ho Chi Minh was proclaimed by the Vietnamese people and progressive mankind as hero of the national liberation and a great man of culture; a talented leader; the great teacher of the working class and Vietnamese people; a staunch fighter of the national liberation movement, international communist and worker movement; and a close friend of all peoples and nations who were struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. He was an initiator of the struggle for freedom of all colonial nations in the twentieth century and an untiring fighter for peace, friendship, and cooperation among nations; an ideologist; a great man of culture who crystallized the national quintessence and intelligence of our time; a noble personality with extraordinary and simple virtues; a shining example of a new style of man, present and future.

In that spirit, the Council of the UN Economic, Scientific, and Culture Organization, UNESCO, issued a resolution saying that President Ho Chi Minh was a hero of the national liberation of Vietnam and a great man of culture. According to a proposal by this organization in 1990, diversified activities will be held in many countries to commemorate him and to show the greatness of his ideology and culture.

Later, Mr. Nguyen Van Linh spoke about President Ho Chi Minh and the cause which closely linked him with the glorious history of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the history of the struggle and victory of the Vietnamese revolution over nearly a century. Mr. Nguyen Van Linh emphasized that President Ho Chi Minh was the most outstanding hero in the history of the struggle for liberation of the Vietnamese nation. He founded and trained the Communist Party of Vietnam into a vanguard team of the working class and laboring people. In the past 60 years, the Communist Party of Vietnam led the Vietnamese revolution from one victory to another. President Ho Chi Minh cultivated firm national unity as the foundation to win over all enemies, overcome all difficulties and trials. He was the beloved father of the armed forces of the Vietnamese people, the founder of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first worker and peasant state in Southeast Asia. President Ho Chi Minh was a great man of culture, the quintessence of nation and time. He was an ideologist, a theorist who made contributions to the development and enrichment of Marxist-Leninist theories on renovation in colonial countries, the people's war, the party's organization, the united national front, the economic and cultural construction in a backward country advancing to socialism without undergoing the development of capitalism. He was also a great poet, a writer, an outstanding revolutionary journalist.

On his international activities, the general secretary stressed: President Ho Chi Minh was an outstanding internationalist who made a considerable contribution to the cause of liberating oppressed nations, consolidating communist and workers movement, to uniting forces of peace, democracy, and social progress. He is the lofty symbol of loyal and pure international solidarity. Until the last minutes of his life, he continued to work tirelessly to help restore the unity among the brotherly countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, fairness, and reason. President Ho Chi Minh was an outstanding fighter for peace, a messenger of friendship among nations. All through his life, he abided by the ideal of fraternity—that is, proletarians of all seas are brothers—and he was the personification of that lofty ideal.

After that, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh pointed to the tasks that the entire party and people of Vietnam must fulfill to bring the cause of President Ho Chi Minh to complete victory—that is, we resolve to accelerate renovation, stabilize the socioeconomic situation, improve the people's life, and facilitate new and greater successes for renovation.

Concluding his speech, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh said: A century has elapsed since the birth of President Ho Chi Minh. In this period of time, the world and the Vietnamese revolutions have met great trials and completely changed the face of the world. Imperialism has lost its role of world hegemony and no longer could rule the roost over the destiny of nations. (?Terrific) socialism has emerged, and under its positive impact and influence, (?dozens) of nations have risen up in struggle to wrest back their right to independence, to master their destiny, and are making active contributions to the historic evolution of the world.

Despite serious challenges, socialism is certain to overcome temporary difficulties to win victory. This is an irreversible trend conforming to the law of evolution and development of humankind. This is because the ideal of socialism has been imprinted deeply in the hearts and minds of hundreds of millions of people as the superior social system in the course of history. However, mankind will be grateful to great men who created an impact on the positive development of history. Our President Ho Chi Minh is one of the great men who left a deep imprint in the 20th century. His great ideas on equality among nations, the right to life, to freedom for the individual, equality, democracy, humanity, peace and friendship among nations, and how best to promote the humane man-to-man relations are values of world significance contributing to the cultural heritage of mankind.

Also at this solemn meeting, the head delegates of the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other countries expressed their profound and warm feelings toward President Ho Chi Minh. They praised Ho Chi Minh as the lofty symbol of friendship among nations, of peace and humanitarianism of the epoch. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of respect and gratitude for the late President Ho Chi Minh and resolved to follow the road charted by him and realize his great ideal.

Nguyen Van Linh Addresses Workers Committee

Installment One

BK1705043390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 May 90

["Part one" of address by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, at the 16 May session of the Fourth Conference of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers Executive Committee opened in Hanoi on 15 May—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades: Today I am delighted to attend your conference. I would like to convey to you and, through you, to the working class and all trade union members the cordial greetings and regards of the party Central Committee.

This conference of the Executive Committee of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers [CVW] is being held in the historic month of May. On 19 May, together with all of progressive mankind, our people will commemorate the birth centenary of President Ho Chi Minh, the venerated and beloved leader of our working class and nation. In light of the resolution of the eighth plenum of the party Central Committee on mass mobilization work, your conference will review trade union work in the past and decide on tasks for 1990 to turn the resolution of the eighth plenum of the party Central Committee into revolutionary acts of the Vietnamese working class and laboring people. I hope this conference of the CVW Executive Committee will create a new moving force to stimulate the movement for productive labor and revolutionary acts of the working class and laboring people in our country.

Dear comrades, over the past nearly two years, since the Sixth National Congress of Trade Unions to date, the socioeconomic life of our country has undergone important initial changes. In the process of overcoming the bureaucratic, subsidy-based mechanism of management and shifting to the system of multisectorial commodity economy, the state enterprises have had to cope with untold trials. Step by step, they have had to fully account for inputs, take the market into consideration, and accept outputs in accordance with the principle of mutual agreement. Moreover, their products have had to compete fiercely with foreign goods. Those were no small trials for the state enterprises, which were used to operating with subsidies. Many enterprises have managed to stand firm in the face of difficulties, and some of them have even continued to develop vigorously. At the same time, more than a few establishments have up to now been unable to find a reliable way out.

The trade unions, workers, and civil servants in various enterprises have been working together with their directors to devise methods to remove difficulties and bottlenecks in production and business activities in order to ensure employment and income for workers. In many enterprises, the trade unions have done a good job of organizing movements for production and economization, developing numerous initiatives in labor, struggling against negativism, and supervising the implementation of various policies and procedures concerning workers. In the CVW-initiated movement for stable and strong trade-union locals, many trade-union locals have achieved obvious growth step by step, asserting their role in the new mechanism of management. The trade unions of the Nam Dinh Textile Complex, the Hanoi Thong Nhat Electrical Engineering Enterprise, the Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam Livestock Product Industry Corporation, and others, have contributed positive experience to the common movement.

Besides the initial achievements and changes, the CVW Executive Committee should seriously dissect the limitations and weaknesses of the trade union movement in the past to find ways to overcome them. Could it be that the movement for revolutionary acts launched by the Fourth Congress of Trade Unions still lacks concrete and practical contents and has not developed in a truly enthusiastic, even, and widespread fashion? In more than a few enterprises, the role of trade unions in the management process is still nebulous. The trade unions still feel like the underdog in their relations with the directors. They have been unable to arouse a sense of mastery and fully protect the legitimate interests of workers and civil servants in the new mechanism of management. Could it be that trade union work has not yet been broadly developed in the cooperatives and private enterprises? What have the trade unions devised to renovate their activities in response to the requirements of the resolution of the eighth plenum of the party Central Committee on mass mobilization work? There are many other questions. I hope your conference will hold thorough discussions to find correct solutions to the burning and fundamental issues raised now in the trade union movement.

Dear comrades, implementing the resolution of the sixth party congress, over the past three years our people have carried out the renovation process in a number of basic fields. The achievements already recorded are the confirmation in reality of the correctness of the renovation line and the demonstration of the self-renovation ability of our party, state, and people. The recent eighth plenum of the party Central Committee has once again affirmed our resolve to persist in the renovation line in accordance with our socialist objective.

We should continue to improve what we have achieved, gradually renovate those domains which have yet to be developed, and flexibly and effectively deal with problems that have arisen in daily life. A shift from the old management mechanism to the new management mechanism alone has created many problems to be solved, both at the micro and macro levels. It will take a great deal of time for the new management mechanism to fully demonstrate its superiority in daily life.

Recent eventful changes in a number of socialist countries have also affected our country in various aspects, including economic relations. This is a new issue we must quickly realize to further improve our sense of self-reliance with a determination to cope with all the unfavorable effects on our economic activities. As you, comrades, know, in the past few months, apart from improvements, new difficulties have emerged in our national economy. More acute are the questions of employment, income, and welfare of the laboring people. These prominent manifestations reflect certain major imbalances in the economy which we have so far been unable to overcome.

In April 1990 alone, except for a number of goods whose production volumes were higher than those in the same period last year such as electricity, cement, soap, etc., the output of up to 50 percent of the total products showed a decline compared to that in April 1989. In general, local industries, including cooperative, small industry, and handicraft forces, are still beset with numerous difficulties. In Hanoi, 6,000 workers of many state or local enterprises and 10,000 more from various cooperatives and production collectives were laid off in April 1990. In Ho Chi Minh City, the country's largest industrial center, the situation is also becoming very complicated. In the first quarter of 1990, the gross industrial output value increased by five percent over the same period in 1989 with centrally-run enterprises showing a fairly high increase. However, local small-industry and handicraft enterprises have more difficulties. In April, industrial output dropped by 13.2 percent compared to March 1990. In the first week of May, 26,700 workers were laid off due to a shortage of electricity, materials, and money, sluggish sales, or the like. This situation has made the lives of workers and civil servants more difficult. Other localities and sectors have also encountered similar difficulties.

In order to further overcome this situation, an overall solution must be worked out and implemented by all establishments from the grass-roots to central levels to effect a change for the better in the local economy and in foreign economic relations. We are paying attention to solving these problems with emphasis on generating funds for establishments to carry on production and ensuring the steady supply of essential processed and non-processed materials and fuel. We are also quickly selling off large quantities of products that have accumulated at many state enterprises and stores because they are expensive but poor in quality. These have faced competition from imported goods. We are reducing budgetary overdraft by fighting tax collection shortfalls, corruption, and wastage. We are creating more employment and compensating the laboring people's real income for price increases.

These are precisely the problems the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers, workers, and civil servants, and the entire laboring people must contribute their efforts to solve. The basic solution still calls for increasing production with even higher output, quality, and efficiency. It is the primary task of trade unions at various levels to direct the entire efforts of workers and civil servants to achieve this goal.

Given the conditions imposed by the multisectorial commodity economy, workers and production installations can in a way neglect product quality and production cost. Competition and consumer demand for high quality products will act as two major impeding forces for producers who neglect efficiency. Currently, before starting their production operations, producers must carefully consider the following factors: Types of products, consumer tastes, production methods, marketing, and efficiency. Otherwise, their embodied labor will not be commensurately compensated.

Given the conditions imposed by the commodity economy, scientific and technological breakthroughs and their related applications to production are of decisive importance. This factor alone demonstrates the need for the working class to collaborate closely with the socialist intelligentsia in securing new equipment and better designs, saving materials, improving product quality, and formulating a rational management system. Presently, as far as production is concerned, performance and efficiency are measured by the very efforts to develop scientific and technological studies and to apply these research results to production. If we only have a fixed amount of raw materials but know how to promote production in depth, we will be able to greatly increase the value of our end products. The industrial sector is also duty-bound to provide the agricultural sector with multipurpose machines and tools necessary for processing agricultural, forest, and marine products to meet the demands of export and local consumption.

Our socioeconomic situation is still rife with a number of other major problems and necessitates quick solutions. Now that we are seeking ways to halt a budget deficit and cover necessary expenditure for capital construction and public health care, cultural, and educational services, more than a few enterprises have lagged behind in fulfilling their obligation to the state budget; many cadres using enterprises' funds have spent extravagantly. Now that we desperately need foreign currency to purchase materials and equipment for production, part of our foreign currency has been lavishly used to import luxury products, such as foreign cigarettes and liquor.

Discontent prevails in the society because unfair income distribution has become more serious with each passing day and because there has been an unjustified gap between genuine laborers and those who have ill-gotten incomes. Only through a widespread and unremitting struggle of all enlightened office and manual workers can there be conditions for overcoming this. It is necessary to bear in mind that the discovery of most of the negative cases uncovered by the mass media in the recent past has had the active contributions of office and manual workers. As examples, we can cite the cases involving the State Reserves Department, the State Bank, and others. It is necessary to take severe action against violations and to oppose all forms of right-wing deviations, especially when it involves law enforcement agencies. On the other hand, it is necessary to review existing systems and policies and to deprive bad elements of possible loopholes.

In his meeting with coal miners' representatives on 5 November 1968, Uncle Ho said: Coal miners are duty-bound to participate in management and to resolutely oppose bureaucratism, corruption, and squandering. It is our duty to satisfactorily implement this instruction of Uncle Ho.

Installment Two

BK1705125390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 May 90

["Continuation" of address by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam at the 16 May session of the Fourth Conference of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers Executive Committee opened in Hanoi on 15 May—read by annoucer]

[Text] Currently, the world situation is developing in a complex manner. The socialist countries are facing a serious and comprehensive crisis stemming from a variety of causes. In some East European countries, the communist parties have lost power; others have weakened and split or operate as an opposition force in the parliament. Meanwhile, the imperialists are gloating and maneuvering to accelerate the disintegration of socialism. They have intensively opposed and attacked the movements to liberate nations and defend their sovereignty by conducting all sorts of activities, from brazen aggression to intervention in various forms.

Vietnam is now also the target of opposition and attack by some imperialist forces. With their support, reactionaries among overseas Vietnamese are trying in every way to cause instability, instigate dissatisfaction, and stir up trouble to undermine our cause of renovation. In particular, they are capitalizing on the labels of democracy and openness to oppose and attack in order to deny the leadership of the communist party, demand political pluralism, multipartyism and opposition parties, advance toward changing the political regime in our country, and turn our country onto the capitalist road.

The reactionaries in the country are not standing idle, but they are raising their heads. Regrettably, some cadres and party members have become utopian or confused. They have even given a helping hand to them, seriously violating party and mass organization discipline and law. Such activities cannot be taken lightly. Our party, state, working class, and people have remained calm and firm and continued to deal with various socioeconomic tasks, broaden socialist democracy, struggle against negative behavior and, at the same time, sharpen their sense of vigilance to resolutely prevent and smash all enemy plots and acts of sabotage. The party and state have continued to broaden democracy and listened to all constructive views from the people in a truly soliciting spirit. However, we will not tolerate acts that take advantage of democracy to undermine and attack the party, the state and the socialist regime.

Faced with the present complex situation, the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers must be more concerned with implementing the tasks Uncle Ho assigned it to politically and ideologically educate workers, the laboring people, and civil servants. On 18 July 1969, during his last working session with the leaders of Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions before he departed, the first tasks Uncle Ho assigned to union cadres were to motivate, organize, and educate the masses, workers, and civil servants and to perfect their vanguard revolutionary role in socialist construction.

Our working class and laboring people clearly realize that despite temporary difficulties in the international communist and workers movement, socialist ideals will not collapse; capitalism and all its inherent diseases are not the final solution to the evolutionary process of mankind's history. Capitalism has spawned the oppression, exploitation, social evils and injustice of which the working class and laboring people have to bear the brunt.

There is at present a dangerous and contradictory phenomenon where some people who have returned from visits to capitalist countries for a few days of horse riding and flower contemplating, have spared no words in praising capitalism, surprising even those loyal people living under capitalist regime. Although we are very solicitous, we cannot let the laboring people, especially our youths, become victims of deceptive allegations by those who want to protect capitalism or of the ungrounded praise of some credulous utopians.

The requirements and contents of political and ideological work for the present stage have been clearly noted in the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution. Therefore, it is necessary to talk about them again here. I hope that specific plans will be formulated by trade unions at all levels to carry out this work intensively in the working class, especially given the present complicated situation. In view of this, I welcome the confederation's plan to launch an activity drive along the path chosen by Uncle Ho.

Dear Comrades, against such a background, I believe that you would all the more agree with the resolution on renovating the party's mass mobilization work and strengthening the relations between the party and the people, which was adopted recently by party Central Committee's eighth plenum. Based on this resolution, this conference of the executive committee of the confederation should outline a program to renovate basically the confederation's work in terms of contents, methods, and forms. Now, I would like to present some ideas for you to discuss among yourselves.

The central task in the operation of trade unions is to affirm the right to mastery of workers and civil servants. That is the laboring people's right to direct mastery or to mastery through various mass organizations and people's elected organs—mastery in productive labor, business, and other tasks; mastery in the management of various domains of political and social activities and in the distribution of material wealth and organization of life; and mastery in the unification of various interests and obligations and individual, collective, and social interests. It is the responsibility of trade unions at all levels to foster the sense and attitude of mastery and create other necessary conditions for cadres and civil servants to establish and exercise their right to mastery, even if this is similar to all the tasks in our political system. However, as a mammoth sociopolitical organization of the laboring people—workers and personnel in all production establishments and cadres, intellectuals, and small industrial and handicraft laborers—trade unions play a major role in exercising the right to mastery among a large, core labor force of society.

It is from the principle that the revolution is the cause of the people, by the people, and for the people that I stress the right to mastery of the laboring people. If the party and state work in the people's place for the people's sake, not only will the revolution not succeed, but the goals of the people cannot be achieved. Trade unions not only represent the right to mastery of workers and civil servants but also arrange for the laboring people to exercise their to direct mastery.

In all production and business establishments, trade unions must join the directors, communist youth unions, and party chapters or organizations in encouraging workers and civil servants to apply the new mechanism of economic management in order to derive profits from business operations. They must energetically overcome the state of false gains and true losses and satisfactorily solve problems concerning various interests aimed at improving the laboring people's living conditions, carrying out reproduction, expanding their enterprises, and paying taxes to the state. Only by exercising the laboring people's right to mastery can we develop their great potentials in the cause of national construction and defense. Educating the laboring people in order to promote them to positions as masters of enterprises and organizations or masters of the country and society is a tremendous task.

I want to remind you of another point—that the revolution is an undertaking of the people. However, the people need the party leadership. We all know the people are not a homogeneous bloc, especially during the early stage of transition to socialism. There are advanced, average, and backward strata of people. We must bring into play the role of advanced people, promote the average stratum of people, and educate and help backward people.

During his meeting with leading cadres of trade unions, Uncle Ho criticized negative phenomena among some segments of the working masses. Implementing the people's mastery means to implement the authority, responsibility, and duty of the people as prescribed by law. We cannot mistake the implementation of the working class' right to mastery for tailing after the backward masses and easing the struggle against wrongful phenomena. Exercising mastery cannot be separated from the building of a contingent of industrial workers who are conscious, disciplined, and endowed with a high sense of organization.

A fundamental viewpoint of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution is that mass motivation must be aimed at responding to and protecting the vital interests of the people, harmoniously combining the various interests, and unifying benefits with citizens' duties. The confederation must protect and help satisfy the immediate and long-term interests of the contingents of manual and intellectual workers. Trade union locals are responsible for taking care of the vital interests of workers and civil servants in units, such as working conditions, income, meals and housing, creches and rest rooms, and each person's ability to progress. They are responsible for protecting workers against injustice and violations of their legal benefits.

Only by protecting the vital and legitimate interests of workers can we have a firm basis for harmoniously combining the individual, collective, and social interests. We cannot implement the principle of distributing to workers whatever amounts remain from their income after deducting various expenses, including negative ones. At the same time, trade unions should not fall into extremist cases in which departmental and individual interests are sought to maximize the personal interests of workers or small collectives.

Recently, some trade unions together with enterprise directors have distributed very large amounts of reward money to workers while they still owe loans to banks and have not yet contributed enough to the state budget. We cannot deny that in the process of satisfying the various interests, partial and temporary contradictions have at times occurred in some localities between trade unions and enterprise directors and state agencies. In these cases, trade unions should actively advance independent, yet not opposing, viewpoints. They should cooperate with directors and state agencies to find the most rational solutions to protect workers' interests, which differ from the demagogic practices of advancing demands beyond practical capability.

Installment Three

BK1805070790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 17 May 90

["Conclusion" of address by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, at the 16 May session of the Fourth Conference of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers Executive Committee opened in Hanoi on 15 May—read by announcer]

[Text] As the link between the party and large sections of the masses, the trade unions must broadly rally manual and intellectual workers to educate and mobilize them to actively participate in various movements for revolutionary acts. Now, with the situation of the party leading the administration, diversified and multifarious fields of the masses' activities have opened up, and the multifaceted professional and daily-life demands of workers vary greatly. This, therefore, calls for equally diversified forms of organization.

The trade unions cannot remain outside these organizations of the masses. In their capacity as social and political groupings, the trade unions must play the role of an activist in these organizations. Through their participation in various forms of activities in support of professions and life, trade union members, with the strength of each individual and of their organizations, should educate and mobilize large numbers of workers to implement the positions and policies of the party, the state, and the trade unions. If they allow themselves to be confined within the trade union organizations in their capacity as a social and political organization, the trade unions will not be able to have a full and effective impact on the different strata of workers in society. For this reason, the trade unions must have suitable organizational forms and operational methods for each specific activity.

To enable the trade unions to shoulder their heavy responsibilities in the new situation as required by the resolution of the eighth plenum of the party Central Committee, they must be made stable and strong politically, ideologically, and organizationally. To this end, many things must be done, but I would like to draw your attention to important tasks, namely building stable and strong trade-union locals and cadre work.

Trade-union locals are the units that have a daily direct impact on workers and directly bear on the implementation of various party and state positions and policies. They are also the place where the functions of trade unions are fully, concretely, and vividly realized. All things considered, the entire trade union organization can be strong only if the trade-union locals are strong. In this spirit, I suggest that the Executive Committee of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers; the workers federations of provinces, cities, districts, and precincts; and the trade unions in various sectors strongly shift their work to the trade-union locals, considering this their main activity.

Trade-union locals should be instructed to work out concrete and practical contents for their operations and activities to suit each kind of trade-union local, such as those in state enterprises, joint state-private ventures, and private enterprises. These contents should suit various sectors and professions, such as transportation and communications, trade, services, health care, education, and others. We should do our best to avoid the kinds of general operations and activities not tailored for each specific category of organization. We should work in such a way that within a few years we will be able to overcome the deficient state of trade-union locals, especially in the key economic sectors and areas of the country. We should promptly review good models in the movement to build stable and strong trade-union locals, using these models as lessons for the training of trade unions in other places, thus multiplying the good models in larger areas. In this way, we will advance the entire trade union movement to higher quality.

This great task is closely related to cadre work. What should a trade union cadre be in the new stage? What common and special standards should cadres in general and trade union cadres in particular have? What is the best way to train and use trade union cadres? How should reasonable compensation procedures and policies for each category of trade union cadres be defined? These subjects should be carefully discussed to reach a unified common concept and, finally, to be institutionalized into procedures and policies and to organize their implementation.

On this occasion, I also would like to raise the following points: Trade union cadres, at whatever level they may be, must reach maturity through the mass movement. Only then can they thoroughly understand the feelings and aspirations of workers, speak their voice, and grasp the issues relating to the implementation of trade union functions. Today, union cadres must be capable of doing more than general encouragement. Besides their political stability, pure ethics, and firm grasp of realities, union cadres must be equipped with general knowledge as well as knowledge of science and technology, management, social mentality, the law, systems and policies, and trade union activities. These are the requirements that union cadres must strive to meet gradually in the course of their work.

Apart from professional cadres, the standing bodies of trade union executive committees at all levels, from the central to precinct or district level, should widely employ as semiprofessional those cadres who are regular workers of production and business establishments. These workers may periodically, every two or three months, be called upon to work for the executive committees' standing bodies for some time before returning to their units. In addition to this, professional union cadres should be encouraged to take turns going to the grass roots on temporary duty for extended periods of time. As members of a mass organization, union cadres must adopt work methods that have a profound mass character. What is unacceptable is a bureaucratic, paperwork method that employs directives and reports rather than directs contacts with the masses and that favors holding conferences in lieu of realistic investigation and study. An officialist attitude will only deepen the gap between the masses and their representatives. These are a few things about the work of union cadres. I do not want to stress these any further.

To consolidate trade unions, one of the major tasks is to urgently supplement and perfect the law on trade unions and present it to the National Assembly for adoption. This document will serve as a legal basis for the operation of trade unions.

Finally, I want to emphasize that party committee echelons should pay attention to leading mass organizations in general and trade unions in particular. Party committee echelons should fully inform trade unions of the situation and party lines and policies, periodically hear reports from the latter, and give opinions on their projects and work programs. Instead of taking over the work of trade unions or ordering them around, party committee echelons should respect trade union organizations and encourage them to develop their organizational independence and sense of responsibility. At the central level, I propose that the Secretariat periodically hear reports and give opinions on the work of mass organizations. It is necessary to strengthen coordination among mass organizations as well as between mass organizations and administrative bodies at all levels to ensure these organizations will operate harmoniously with the aim of realizing the goals and lines set by the party.

To realistically prepare for the seventh party congress I propose that the confederation of workers launch a movement to carry out productive labor and thrift and to contribute opinions to party building, the achievements of which will serve as greetings to the seventh party congress. May the conference be crowned with fine success!

Cadres Attend Uncle Ho Youth Emulation Congress

BK1705033990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] A congress for outstanding youths from the emulation movement to act upon the teachings of Uncle Ho opened at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi this morning, 16 May, in commemoration of President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary. Attending the congress were 360 youth delegates representing more than 30 million youths and teenagers throughout the country.

The participants were happy to welcome to the congress Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee; Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, Comrade Vu Oanh, Comrade Pham The Duyet, and Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh.

The congress opened at 0800 sharp. After the national anthem and the song "Hail to the Leadership" were played, the participants watched a traditional act performance under the theme "The happiness of youths lies in the emulation movement to act upon the teachings of Uncle Ho" given by students of the Hanoi College of Culture. Next, Comrade Ha Quang Du, first secretary of the Youth Union Central Committee, read a report summing up the emulation activities carried out by youths throughout the country since the fifth national youth union congress two years ago.

Implementing resolution No. 01 of the Youth Union Central Committee's standing body on stepping up activities in anticipation of Uncle Ho's birth centenary and launching the youth movement to act upon his instructions, youth union cadres and members have participated in the movement for revolutionary action, striving to be worthy of the title of "Uncle Ho's soldier." They have also implemented Uncle Ho's six teachings for the sake of the frontline and beloved Truong Sa [Spratly].

To date, assault forces have been set up in 31 provinces and cities and 105 of the 500 precincts or districts, absorbing more than 100,000 members. The gross value of the output of the youth assault forces reached 20 billion dong in 1988 and 50 billion dong in 1989. These forces also exported 15 million ruble/dollars [as heard] worth of goods.

The report affirmed that during the past two years, despite great difficulties in the country's socioeconomic situation and complex changes in the world's political situation, and thanks to the spirit of acting upon Uncle Ho's instructions, our youth union members still have been able to develop their fine revolutionary tradition, thus overcoming all difficulties to develop production, satisfactorily undergo training, and stand ready for the defense of the country.

After that, Comrade Ha Quang Du pointed out the guidelines for youth activities in the days ahead, which involve intensifying and renovating the youth union's political and ideological indoctrination work aimed at enabling its members to acquire a profound understanding of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution and firmly grasp all economic, social, and national security and defense tasks in the new situation and launch a youth movement to undertake socioeconomic tasks; protect the political interests of youths; improve the quality of youth union organizations; expand various solidarity fronts; ensure unity among youths; develop the Vietnam Youth Federation, the Students Association, and the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenager Unit; and participate actively in building up the party and state. Later, the congress heard the typical reports of a number of delegates.

Conference of Outstanding Army Youths Held

BK1605075190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 May 90

[Station correspondent's report on 15 May Hanoi conference of delegates of outstanding army youths who struggle to remain worthy of being Uncle Ho's soldiers—portions recorded]

[Summary] On the occasion of President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary, this morning, 15 May, the military commission of the party Central Committee at the Defense Ministry, held a conference of outstanding delegates to review the achievements scored by army youths over the past two years to remain worthy of being Uncle Ho's soldiers. "Attending the conference were General Nguyen Quyet, chief of the VPA's [Vietnamese People's Army] General Department of Politics; Lieutenant Nguyen Trong Xuyen, vice defense minister; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee and chairwoman of Vietnam Women's Union; and representatives of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Secretariat, Collectivized Peasants Association, youth unions of the Interior Ministry and Hanoi, Defense Ministry agencies and other central agencies in Hanoi, together with 400 delegates who represented the collectives and individuals of various armed services and branches who are defending the fatherland from the northern to southern borders and from the islands, and from the army's economic building and scientific research units."

The conference started at 0830 sharp. Gen. Nguyen Quyet delivered an opening speech, stressing:

[Begin Nguyen Quyet recording] "Uncle Ho's ideas are the torch lighting the road for the people and younger generations of Vietnam to firmly advance and carry out the country's renovation under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV. Dear comrades, a conference was held by all troops to preliminarily review the movement to remain worthy of being Uncle Ho's soldiers at all levels, to assess the results of commending and rewarding the advanced models and to assert the correct political orientation of the youth movement in the Army." He then continued to suggest ways to creatively apply the party's eighth plenum resolution to the youth motivation task in the coming years and to ensure that army youths persistently follow the socialist path, defend the country and party, and remain the reliable mainstay of the party, people and international friends. [end recording]

"Then, comrade Dang Vu Hiep, deputy head of the VPA's General Department of Politics, read a report to assess the two-year movement conducted by the army youths to remain worthy of being Uncle Ho's soldiers. He pointed out guidelines and measures to accelerate the movement in the next two years from 1990-1992." He reviewed the achievements scored by the army youths since the third All-Army Youth Congress in November 1987. He said:

[Begin Dang Vu Hiep recording] "Over the past two years or more, due to difficulties in the country's economy, troops, especially those units at the northern border, Truong Sa Archipelago and the international battlefields in Cambodia and Laos still had to endure too many problems and privations. Some 80 percent or more of the army's youth union members are directly engaged in combat, work, production, study, and scientific research in primary units. They have made outstanding efforts to surmount all difficulties in life and have sought every way to live, fight, and work to fulfill the specific duties assigned to their units." He continued to recall the contributions of youths to fulfilling the Army's political tasks over the past years, saying the dynamism of the youth union organization and heroism of Uncle Ho's soldiers have been more clearly manifested amid difficulties and hardships. [end recording]

The various units and individuals who have scored outstanding achievements to remain worthy of being Uncle Ho's soldiers over the past two years were then cited. In his report, comrade Dang Vu Hiep also attributed these achievements to renovation in the leadership of all party committee echelons and unit commanders and especially to the effort of units to link renovation with the task of maintaining combat readiness and solidarity with the people of all strata and to consolidate the activities of youth unions.

The delegates to the conference heard many sincere and emotional statements reflecting absolute concern from all our party and people for the youths who are day and night firmly defending the country. In this afternoon meeting, the conferees listened to reports from various youth unions and individuals. The conference continues tomorrow.

Catholic Priest Placed Under House Arrest

BK1805032890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] For many years after the liberation, Mr. Nguyen Tin, also known as Catholic Priest Chan Tin, joined with Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Lan in carrying out activities aimed at opposing socialism, sowing dissension among religions, undermining the solidarity between regions and secular life, and compiling and supplying documents to other countries for use against the people's authorities.

1. He used the church for antigovernment preaching and to incite Catholics to disturb political security. Early this year, during the April fasting season, abeted by the chief priest of the Ky Dong Church in the Ninth Ward of the Third Precint, Mr. Chan Tin organized and prepared three lessons of repentence—namely repentence for individuals, repentence for the church community, and repentence for the national community—with the aim of attacking the communist party and the socialist regime, distorting our party and state's renovative line, and inciting Catholics to demand human and civil rights. All these lessons were recorded for dissemination in the forms of stenciled printouts and magnetic tapes.

2. He undermined the solidarity policy and sowed dissension among the Catholic people themselves and between the people and the administration. In 1989, Mr. Chan Tin, together with Nguyen Ngoc Lan, wrote a letter to the cardinal and to Archbishop Nguyen Van Binh. He had, in fact, already distributed this letter to the Catholic people, lashing out at Vietnam's socialist line, criticizing Archbishop Nguyen Van Binh, attacking the Committee for Solidarity Among Patriotic Catholics, and sowing dissension within the church and among the Catholic followers, priests, and the people's authorities.

3. He sent to other countries many documents prepared by himself and by Nguyen Ngoc Lan for use to criticize the Vietnamese state. In reality, the foreign press has printed and commented on the ill-intentioned documents of these two men. In addition, Priest Chan Tin did not pay any attention to the reminder from authoritative organs about his unlawful actions. Instead, he continued to carry out his activities in an intensive and flagrant fashion. Many reactionary documents of Chan Tin and Nguyen Ngoc Lan have been found at the Ky Dong Church.

Because of these acts of infringing upon national security, and in order to ensure the enforcement of the policy of freedom of religions and to resolutely avert all acts of disturbing political security and public order and safety, on 16 May the Ho Chi Minh People's Committee decided to:

A. Force Mr. Chan Tin to leave his house at 38 Ky Dong Street, Third Precinct, and to stay at the Redemptorist Church in Tan Thanh village, Duyen Hai District, Ho Chi Minh City;
B. Put Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Lan under house arrest [quanr chees taij nowi cuw trus] at 256/13 Tan Phuoc Street, 10th Precinct; and
C. Sternly admonish and warn Mr. Cao Dinh Tri, chief priest of the Redemptorist Church of Our Lady of Eternal Salvation in the Ninth Ward of the Third Precinct, against the recurrence of similar actions.

French Polynesia

Mitterand Visits To Chair Council Meeting

Attends Centenary Celebrations

BK1705042490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0357 GMT 17 May 90

[By Catherine Abbati]

[Excerpt] Papeete, French Polynesia, May 17 (AFP)—President Francois Mitterrand, attending celebrations marking the centenary of this French South Pacific capital city on Wednesday [16 May], said he wanted to see French Polynesia "move ahead as an equal" with all the other states and territories of the region.

The French president also stressed "recognition of the Polynesian identity", which he said had led to the internal autonomous status it has enjoyed since 1984. "Your destiny is now in your own hands, in close accord with the Republic" of France, he told the crowds. "I want French Polynesia to assume its rank among all the South Pacific entities," he said. "From now on, you can move ahead as an equal with the other peoples of this immense ocean."

Mr. Mitterrand, on his first visit here in nearly 10 years as head of state, arrived Tuesday for a three-day visit with his wife Danielle and six members of his socialist-led government.

Several thousand Tahitians turned out for the official, two-hour event around the new city hall inaugurated by Mr. Mitterrand, with 1,500 dancers, musicians and singers adorned with traditional banana- or palm-leaf crowns. The new town hall is a replica of the former pink-and-white palace of Queen Pomare IV, the islands' last native ruler.

Prime Minister Michel Rocard meanwhile left Paris early Thursday to join Mr. Mitterrand, and to attend a meeting of France's South Pacific Council here on Thursday. The council, which is charged with coordinating French action in the South Pacific, will be meeting for the second time since its creation in December 1985.

Mr. Mitterrand urged Polynesians to "develop the richness of their cultural heritage" and praised them as a "people authentic in their diversity". Mr. Mitterrand also said that metropolitan France, where the issue of anti-Semitism has loomed large after the desecration of a Jewish cemetery, could learn from the "climate of confidence and tolerance" that allowed Polynesians to live together.

During the ceremony, the French president was baptized "teariituroa", which means "the man with the stable reign that lasts", an honor reserved only for the most important visitors. [passage omitted]

Arrives on Rurutu Island

BK1805054990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0523 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Papeete, May 18 (AFP)—French President Francois Mitterrand arrived on the tiny Polynesian island of Rurutu on Thursday [17 May] to a ceremonial welcome in a sacred cave once reserved for sun worship.

The French leader said he intended his visit as proof of France's desire to "increase its presence and contribute to the development" of all the islands of French Polynesia. "Not a single island should be abandoned," he told welcoming Rurutu Mayor Taratiera Tepa.

President Mitterrand is the first French head of state to visit the austral group of islands, more than an hour's journey by plane from Tahiti.

The welcome ceremony took place in a holy cave where for centuries the kings, priests and warriors of Rurutu came to worship the sun, which penetrates the cave through a crack. The descendant of the Rurutu royal family, Maevaroa Teuruarii, was on hand for the celebration which included dances by a group of young men and women. The great grandson of Teuruarii IV, who in 1900 ceded Rurutu to France, recounted his people's history to the French visitor. Speaking through an interpreter, he said that in 1921 a missionary seized the last of their gods, Aa, a wooden statue which is today in the British Museum in London. The inhabitants of Rurutu then finally converted to Christianity. Rurutu also renounced its 85 traditional laws on Thursday, handing them over symbolically to Mr. Mitterrand. "We give you our laws," Maevaroa Teuruarii said. "We no longer need them because we are governed by French law."

Mr. Mitterrand, whose visit to French Polynesia coincides with the 100th anniversary of the creation of Papeete as a town, was to chair a meeting of the South Pacific Council on Thursday. The Council, set up in December 1985, is charged with coordinating French policy in the region.

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